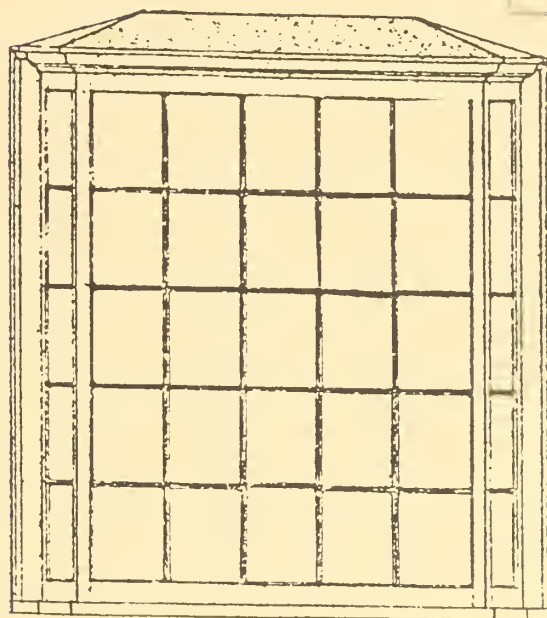
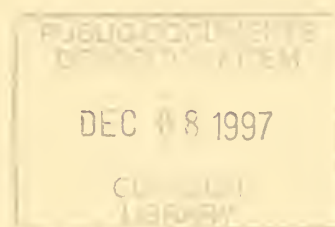





WEST INDIA GOODS STORE

Salem Maritime
National Historic Site



Historic Structure Report

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WEST INDIA GOODS STORE

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT Architectural Data

**Salem Maritime National Historic Site
Salem, Massachusetts**

By

John Robbins

Denver Service Center
Branch of Historic Preservation
North Atlantic/Mid-Atlantic Team
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Denver, Colorado

Written November 1978
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PREFACE

This report has been prepared to satisfy the historic architecture research needs outlined in Development/Study Package Proposal 128, requesting the preparation of a historic structure report (architectural data section) for the West India Goods Store at Salem Maritime National Historic Site (NHS). This study provides guidance for both restoration of the structure and its operation as a concession.

All known relevant documentary evidence was reviewed for this report, using primarily the collections of the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, MA, and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, MA. Also reviewed were National Park Service (NPS) documents related to Salem Maritime NHS, the West India Goods Store, and Revolutionary War-era shipping.

Portions of the structure were investigated by X-ray photography and by removing some interior finish materials. Existing conditions were measured and drawn to supplement the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) drawings of 1958. Paint samples for analysis and filing were taken from locations recorded in the section “Existing Conditions, Paint Analysis” of this report. The form, construction, and materials of the West India Goods Store were compared with those of structures at Salem Maritime NHS and in the town of Salem, and—by means of correspondence—with structures known to historical societies from New York to Nova Scotia. The structure was evaluated by James Wolf, a NPS structural engineer, whose analysis and recommendation are included in this report.

Assistance provided by the staffs of the North Atlantic Region, the Denver Service Center, and Salem Maritime NHS is appreciated. This report was edited by NPS technical editor Sharon K. Ofenstein.

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

By

**H. John Dobrovolsky
Superintendent, Salem Maritime National Historic Site
January 1978**

The Master Plan for Salem Maritime National Historic Site includes two objectives applicable to the West India Goods Store: preserve and/or reconstruct the historic scene on Derby Wharf and the adjacent waterfront; and complete the restoration of historic structures to first-class condition. The report also states that “The West India Goods Store will be operated as a store offering goods for sale representative of Salem’s trade.” Package 128, “Furnishing and Rehabilitation: West India Goods Store,” is designed to meet those Master Plan requirements.

In some cases it is desirable to preserve a building with all of its changes (e.g., the Custom House). But other buildings are important to a certain early period and are restored to that earlier appearance (e.g., the Derby House). The West India Goods Store is a building that should be restored to its earliest period consistent with the architectural and historical evidence. The importance of the building to the park is its earliest known use: the store built by Captain Henry Prince while he lived in the Derby House, as a place to sell his imports. Later uses and alterations to the building for such purposes as a hairdresser’s shop or hypothetical “rum shop” are inconsistent with the maritime purpose of the park.

To the extent that historical integrity and appearance of the building are not compromised, energy conservation measures should be planned for the building. Such measures might include unobtrusive storm windows, zoning the heating system, and adding insulation. Visual integrity of the public area—the first story—is much more important than the visual integrity of the private second story. Also to the extent that intrusions are avoided, provision should be considered for access by handicapped persons.

A five-year concession permit was issued effective October 1, 1976, for operation of the store as a West India Goods Store, in accordance with Master Plan requirements. It is anticipated this use of the building will continue, and the historic structure report should provide information to improve the authenticity of the West India Goods Store concession.

There is a history of vandalism and theft associated with the building. One of the provisions of the concessions prospectus was that the concessioner or his employee would live on the second story to increase security of this part of the park. Health code restrictions and architectural problems have prevented implementation of this provision, but the need for occupancy continues, and methods for providing concessioner quarters should be included in this historic structure report.

Construction work arising from the findings of the historic structure report will need to take into consideration continued operation of the building by the concessioner. It would be unreasonable from the point of financial hardship to require the concessioner to close during construction.

II. ARCHITECTURAL DATA

HISTORY

Significance

The foreign trade of the United States from colonial times to 1815 was the principal commerce of America, as well as the chief source of capital used to develop manufacturing and transportation systems of the new republic. Some 87 percent of the total U.S. Treasury receipts from 1789 through 1800 was collected as customs and tonnage taxes on foreign commerce. Salem, Massachusetts, was the sixth largest city in the United States in 1790. Salem residents owned more than 10 percent of the total American tonnage registered for the foreign trade, and its custom house collected about five percent of the total revenues of the U.S. government during 1789-1800.¹ Salem Maritime National Historic Site is the only unit of the National Park system that interprets the significance of early American maritime history and, of course, Salem's prominence in the story.

All structures at Salem Maritime National Historic Site recall various aspects of maritime activity. The West India Goods Store is unique at Salem Maritime, and almost certainly unique on the northeastern coast, as a historic retail outlet for a single shipping enterprise. If similar structures served the same purpose and are extant, the structures are either not recognized as such, not on their original sites, or not associated with as prominent a structure as the Derby-Prince-Ropes "Brick House."

Chronology

The West India Goods Store was constructed as an additional structure on the Derby-Prince-Ropes House lot. The chronology presented in this report begins prior to construction of the West India Goods Store, in order to emphasize the association between that structure, house Lot 1, and the Brick House.²

1760: On December 11, Richard Derby purchased house Lot 1, which included waterfront Lot A. The vacant lands and tidal flats were purchased from Timothy Mansfield, a Salem fisherman. Richard Derby retained title to the land until his death on November 9, 1783.³

ca. 1760-1762: Richard Derby had a "brick house" built as a wedding gift to his son Elias Hasket Derby.

¹ Charles Snell, "Historic Structure Report, Historical Data Section, Derby-Prince-Ropes House" ["HSR"] (Salem Maritime NHS, 1976), pp. 5-6.

² The chronology was arranged from Snell, "HSR," unless otherwise noted.

³ House Lot 1, waterfront Lot A, and Lot 1a are terms used in Snell, "HSR" and "Historical Base Maps" ["Maps"] (Salem Maritime NHS, 1977).

- 1763: Elias Hasket Derby began paying taxes on the new house.
- 1785: On January 11, the heirs of Richard Derby signed an indenture that divided his land holdings. Title to house Lot 1 and waterfront Lot A passed to Elias Hasket Derby.
- 1795: Henry Prince began working for Elias Hasket Derby as a ship captain.
- 1796: On March 22, Elias Hasket Derby sold the Brick House and house Lot 1 to Henry Prince the day before Prince left to captain a second voyage for Derby. Henry Prince lived in the house until 1827.
- 1799-1827: Henry Prince acquired ownership in several vessels: 70-ton schooner *John*, with Nathaniel Bowditch and Jonathan Ingersoll (1799-1800); *John*, one-half interest, and 64-ton schooner *Harriot*, one-third interest (1800-1801); 136-ton schooner *Georgetown* and 145-ton brig *Sukey*, with Stephen Phillips (1802-1806); *Georgetown*, sole interest (September 1806); *Georgetown*, one-quarter interest (November 1806).
- [1807-1809: Jefferson's Embargo of 1807 interrupted mercantile ventures.]
- 219-ton ship *Golden Age*, one-half interest (1809-1810).
- During the War of 1812, Prince was the part owner of at least two privateers: the *Montgomery*, captured May 13, 1813, and the *Growler*.
- Henry Prince, Sr., and Henry Prince, Jr., were joint owners of the 204-ton brig *Ann* (1821-1827).
- 1801: Henry Prince enlarged house Lot 1 at the southwest corner by purchasing a lot sized about 16 feet 8 inches by 50 feet, known as Lot 1a. After the purchase, Lots 1 and 1a are known as Lot 1.
- 1805: Historical Base Map No. 3 in Snell⁴ shows a structure with proportions similar to the extant West India Goods Store in the southeastern corner of Lot 1.
- 1815: Tax records for this year show that Henry Prince paid taxes on the Derby-Prince-Ropes House "& store."⁵
- 1819: Palfrey Court was opened along the east side of the structure.⁶

⁴ Snell, "Maps."

⁵ Daniel Kuehn, "Historic Structure Report, Historical Data Section, West India Goods Store" ["HSR"] (Salem Maritime NHS, 1964).

⁶ Snell, "Maps," p. 103.

- 1827: Henry Prince and his son Henry Prince, Jr., lost title to Lot 1 to the Merchants Bank of Salem. The deed for the sale reads in part, “with brick dwelling house, outhouses, and store thereon...”
- 1827: Merchants Bank sold Lot 1 to John Osgood and Henry Ropes, each holding one-half of the property.
- ca. 1837-1851: The structure in the location of the present West India Goods Store was listed as a west india goods store in the Salem directories.⁷
- 1840: John Osgood quitclaimed his interest in Lot 1 to the Naumkeag Bank of Salem.
- 1843: Henry Ropes purchased the Naumkeag Bank’s half interest in Lot 1.
- ca. 1853-1936: In 1853, according to the Salem directories, the structure in the location of the present West India Goods Store was listed as a combination west india goods store and paint shop. There are no listings for 1854-1856. In 1857, the structure was listed as the shop of a cigar maker. From 1857-1936, there were no listings for use of the structure as a west india goods store. Most recently, the structure was used as a hairdresser shop 1915-1927, and as a two-family apartment 1929-1936.⁸
- ca. 1859: Henry McIntyre’s *Map of Salem* was published this year and showed Lot 1 with the brick house, the store structure, and two other structures. One large structure was situated north of the West India Goods Store along the east lot line. The other structure was situated north of the rear kitchen wing of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House.
- 1861: Henry Ropes died; title passed to his wife.
- 1865: Mrs. Ropes died; title passed to the five Ropes children.
- 1873: The Ropes family sold Lot 1 to the Leahy family.
- 1895: The Leahy family transferred sole ownership to Catherine Leahy.
- 1911: Catherine Leahy sold Lot 1 to Joseph Kohn.
- ca. 1911-1912: Joseph Kohn moved the West India Goods Store structure from the southeast corner location of Lot 1 to the southwest corner location, onto the land called Lot 1a. A new store was constructed by Kohn on the southeast corner of Lot 1.

⁷ Kuehn, “HSR.”

⁸ Ibid.

- 1927: In April, Joseph Kohn sold the Derby-Prince Ropes House and the West India Goods Store to William Appleton, Corresponding Secretary of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (SPNEA). Lot 1 was subdivided so that the ca. 1911-1912 store on the southeast corner lot was not included in the sale.
- On June 7, William Appleton conveyed his title to the land and buildings to SPNEA.
- 1928: Beginning this year, SPNEA undertook to have the structure restored to the designs of Alfred Shurrocks, an architect in Providence, Rhode Island. At least four proposals for use of the structure as a weaving school were submitted this year.⁹ Reproductions of the drawings are included in Appendix B of this report.
- 1936: The ca. 1911-1912 store on the southeast corner of house Lot 1 was closed.¹⁰
- 1937: In June, the two pieces of Lot 1 that had been retained by Joseph Kohn in 1927—the southeast corner and the land north of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House—were taken by the city of Salem under eminent domain. In October, the City of Salem donated the property to the Federal government. In November, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities donated the land, the store, and the Derby-Prince-Ropes House to the City of Salem. On December 29, the City of Salem conveyed land, the store, and the Derby-Prince-Ropes House to the Federal Government to become part of a “national historic monument.”
- ca. 1937-1938: The ca. 1911-1912 store on the southeastern corner of Lot 1 was razed.
- 1937: A photograph of the West India Goods Store shows the structure to the west of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House. The structure is on a brick foundation and has a chimney more than 5 feet tall in the northwest corner and a wood shingle roof. The photograph shows insect screens on the bottom half of the windows on the second-story south wall.¹¹

⁹ Correspondence, photographs, and drawings on file at the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, MA.

¹⁰ Harold I. Lessem, “Historic Structure Report, Part I, Rum Shop” [“HSR”] (Salem Maritime NHS, May 1959).

¹¹ Salem Maritime NHS [SAMA], files (storage): Superintendent’s monthly reports FY 1938.

- 1938: After April 4, all contract work performed during this year was funded by the Administrator of Public Works under the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act.¹² In May, the structure was moved unto a new granite foundation at the southeastern corner of Lot 1.¹³ In October, the chimney in the northwest corner was razed to the roof line.¹⁴ Photographs taken in this year show the structure in its present location with scaffolding in place along the west wall, at least. During this year, clapboards were replaced and the structure was painted. The location or extent of replacement is unrecorded.¹⁵
- ca. 1938-1940: The outside cellar way of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House was reopened and the granite steps reset by the National Park Service.
- 1941: On July 1, Edward A. Rushford was awarded the concession permit "to carry on...the business of storage, exhibition and sale of antiques, souvenirs and postcards."¹⁶
- 1944: A five-year concession permit awarded to Edward A Rushford.¹⁷
- 1946: In June, electrical wiring, plumbing and bathroom fixtures were installed at a cost of \$1,064.30. Plumbing work included shower cabinet, lavatory, and toilet.¹⁸ In July, Edward B. Rushford, son of Edward A. Rushford, began living in the West India Goods Store.¹⁹
- 1947: The northeastern corner chimney was razed from the interior. In October, an oil-fired heater with a new chimney was installed along the east wall.²⁰

¹² SAMA, files (active): H30-6.

¹³ Lessem, "HSR."

¹⁴ SAMA, files (storage): Superintendent's Monthly Reports FY 1939.

¹⁵ SAMA, files (storage): Superintendent's Monthly Reports FY 1938.

¹⁶ SAMA, files (storage): C 38 Concession Permit-Rum Shop.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ SAMA, files (storage): Rum Shop-Contract for plumbing; Building File-Rum Shop-September 18, 1947; and Rum Shop-Contract for Lights.

¹⁹ SAMA, files (storage): Buildings.

²⁰ SAMA, files (storage): Rum Shop-Contract for Heating.

- 1951: Edward A. Rushford relinquished his interest in the concession to George Gravert, who then became partners with Edward B. Rushford.²¹
- 1955: The George Gravert-Edward B. Rushford partnership was dissolved. Rushford was sole permittee as of December 31 of this year.²²
- 1958-1964: Historic American Buildings Survey drawings were completed for the West India Goods Store.²³
- 1959: The West India Goods Store was painted. Cracks and holes were filled with white lead in oil, and the exterior of the structure was painted with one coat of lead-in-oil paint. The color was formulated to match existing.²⁴
- 1964: In October, the structure was fumigated with cyanogen chloride.²⁵ In November, the basement level was cleaned and graded, and a concrete slab was poured the following month. A 1:2:4 ready-mix concrete was used.²⁶
- 1964-1965: Three composite beams were added below the existing floor joists. All structural timber was treated with pentachlorophenol. The cornice on the south elevation was removed and new flashing and building paper installed. The topmost cornice molding was replaced. Some clapboards were replaced; the specific location of the replacements is unrecorded. All flashing on the bay windows on the south elevation was replaced.²⁷
- 1965: In January, NPS personnel removed the 1947 heater and chimney from along the east wall. Baseboard-type heating was installed and connected to the central heating plant in the basement of the Custom House.²⁸

²¹ SAMA, files (storage): C 38 Concession Permit-Rum Shop.

²² Ibid.

²³ SAMA, files (storage): Historic American Buildings Survey. See also Appendix A of this report.

²⁴ SAMA, files (storage): Painting contract—A. Berube and Son, Project B-1-SAMA.

²⁵ SAMA, files (active): #30-6.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

- 1966: 6-inch drain pipe was installed along the west and north walls and connected to a storm sewer running north-south between the West India Goods Store and the Derby-Prince-Ropes House, and having connections with a manhole in Derby Street.²⁹
- 1976: On March 20, the concession permit terminated after the death of Edward B. Rushford in 1975 and the estate settlement.³⁰

The Historic Period

Charles Snell's 1977 report states the following:

At some undetermined date between 1800 and 1815, Henry Prince built a two-story wooden store on the southeast (right front) corner of House Lot 1. This building, 18 feet 6 inches wide and 46 feet deep, served as an outlet for the goods that his vessels brought from Africa and the West Indies. The gable-roofed structure, which stood with a narrow end fronting on Derby Street, has been called the Rum Shop and, more recently, the West India Goods Store by the National Park Service.

Prince's Store was definitely standing in 1827 when Prince sold Lot 1, for the store is mentioned in the deed. The date 1815 has been suggested as the probable year of construction. The writer (Charles Snell), however, suggests that the store may well have been built in 1801, for the piece of land, 16 feet 8 inches wide and 50 feet deep flat was purchased on July 6, 1801 and located at the southwest corner of Lot 1, may have been acquired to make up for that same amount of Prince's front yard that would have been used if the store had been constructed in the southeast corner that same year. On the assumption that the structure was built in 1801, Prince's Store, therefore, has been included on Historical Map No. 3.³¹

Henry Prince's first large personal interests in shipping were in the period 1801-1806, after five years of having mastered ships for Elias Hasket Derby. The 1807 Embargo would have slowed commerce from 1807-1809, and the War of 1812 would have slowed commerce from 1812 through 1814. After the War of 1812, no ships are listed for Henry Prince until 1821.

Kuehn suggests the ca.-1815 construction date, because 1815 was the year that Henry Prince is recorded as having paid taxes on a store.³² But because the years 1812-1821 seem to have been a commercially slow time for Prince, the 1815 construction date is unlikely. The ca.-1801 date,

²⁹ From drawing NHS-SM/3017, prepared by the NPS Philadelphia Planning and Service Center.

³⁰ SAMA, files (storage): C 38 Concession Permit-Rum Shop.

³¹ Snell, "Maps," pp. 53-54.

³² Kuehn, "HSR."

based both on the purchase of Lot 1a, which is the size of the West India Goods Store, and on the growth of Prince's shipping interests, seems more plausible. The physical evidence could help decide this question.

The historic period, for the purpose of this report, is considered to begin ca. 1801-1806 (coinciding with Henry Prince's large shipping interests) and to end ca. 1853, when the structure was last listed as having been used as a store for west india goods.

Conditions or documents that date to ca. 1801-1853 are described as "historic." Conditions or documents later than ca. 1801-1853 are described as "early" or "nonhistoric." Conditions or changes that are recent are described as "modern."

Similar Structures

Two sources were used for information on structures similar to the West India Goods Store. One source is the responses to a survey by mail that the author made in March 1978. The other source is study of structures illustrated in books; structures shown in photographs in the collection of the Peabody Essex Museum of Salem, MA; and structures in the city of Salem.

On March 21, 1978, a query was mailed to 64 historical societies and museums in Revolutionary War-era maritime locations from New York to Nova Scotia. The names and addresses were taken from the *Directory of Historical Societies and Agencies in the United States and Canada*.³³ Thirteen responses were received; all information is on file at Salem Maritime NHS. The survey was conducted by enclosing a postcard view of the West India Goods Store and plans of existing conditions and possible restored conditions with a form letter. The letter requested information helpful in completing a study of structures similar to the West India Goods Store. By studying similarity or repetition of structures and details, perhaps restoration conjecture could be minimized.

One response is relevant to restoration of the West India Goods Store and is summarized below; reference is made to other responses in the appropriate sections.

Robert Fraser, curator of the Cohasset Historical Society in Cohasset, MA, responded that the society's own maritime museum resembles the West India Goods Store. The structure is approximately 40 feet by 27 feet. It was built ca. 1760 and used through 1886 as a store and counting house on the first story and as a sail loft on the second. In 1957, the structure was moved by the society from its original waterfront site to an area called Cohasset Village.

The structure was originally clapboarded and the roof was wood shingled. Only the first story was finished on the interior, with wide boards nailed horizontally. The flooring is one layer of 2-inch-thick boards on the first story and two layers of 1-inch-thick boards on the second. Hand-forged staples that held a rope handrail along the stairway are still extant.

³³ American Association for State and Local History (AASLH), *Directory of Historical Societies and Agencies in the United States and Canada*, 10th ed. (Nashville, TN: 1975-1976).

Sketch plans and elevations were included, but no orientation was provided. The structure is nearly twice as long as it is wide, so the elevations are referred to as long and short.

The structure was entered on a long elevation. The same elevation has two windows on the first story and three windows on the second story. The opposite elevation has one window on the first story and three windows on the second story. One short elevation has two windows and a double loft door on each story. The opposite elevation has double doors on the first story and one window on the second story. The interior stairway begins at the main entrance door and rises along the front wall to the second story near a front corner office. There is a corner fireplace in the second-story office. The counting house is a room originally 20 feet by 10 feet in a rear corner of the first story, with one entrance from the interior only. A hatchway is in the center of the second story. The structure is hip-roofed.

Only one published description and illustration of a historic-period store or warehouse was found. Joseph Peabody, a Salem merchant, had a store/counting house on the waterfront in Salem. A sketch of the second story of Peabody's counting house illustrates the book *Captain Joseph Peabody*.³⁴ The sketch is from memory by Edmond Thayer who was 84 when the sketch was made in 1921. Thayer's recollections are probably after 1850, but perhaps within the historic period for the West India Goods Store.

The second story had a southeast corner office with entrance from the interior of the second-story loft area only. The stairway rose along the west wall into the second-story loft area. There was a small brick fireplace in the southeastern corner of the office area and a soapstone stove in the southwest corner of the loft area. Presumably there would have been two chimneys, one at either end of the south wall. The sketch shows 17 windows in the second story, but no hatchway or double-door loft entrance. Thayer remembers the office furnished with one chair, two bookcases, and a wash stand.

The photograph collection of the Peabody Essex Museum includes maritime views of the entire eastern coast, including Canada. The museum's collection contains 22 photographs and paintings that are applicable to restoration of the West India Goods Store.

Only one photograph (fig. 13) shows portions of a structure significantly similar to the West India Goods Store. There is question as to the date and location of the view: in the Peabody Essex Museum photograph file, the photo is noted as both "South River above the Bridge, before the fire, June, 1914" and "Back of Derby Street, 1893, photo taken by E.R. Thayer" (the same man who provided the sketch plan of Joseph Peabody's store/counting house). Query of the Peabody Museum as to which is the correct notation produced "South River... 1914." However, there are no utility lines in the photograph, even though Salem was electrified as early as 1909-1910, as evidenced by a Derby Street photograph taken at that time (fig. 14). (The pole and lines on the right side of the "South River" view were used to hoist the stones in the foreground.) At best, figure 13 is early but probably not historic.

In figure 13, the building that resembles the West India Goods Store is directly above the boat on the far right. This structure is not the West India Goods Store because the structure behind it was never built on Lot 1. The structure is similar, in that it is two stories high with gable end to

³⁴ W.M. Whitehill, *Captain Joseph Peabody* (Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, MA, 1962).

the street. The structure seems to be as wide as the West India Goods Store but only about two-thirds as long. The structure has a doorway in the far left corner of the first story of the gable end, and a double-hung 6-over-6-light window to the right of the doorway. The window has a solid board shutter hinged vertically and open to the right. The second story has a single window, perhaps with 6-over-6-light sash, centered under the gable. The window has a sill and louvered shutters that would open to either side of the opening. There is one window evident on the first story of the long elevation. The solid board shutter is closed over this window. The roofing is wood shingles with ridge boards. There is a chimney in the front right corner with metal flashing evident at the base. The structure has corner and gable fascia boards. There is no cornice above the front doorway and window, and no cornice under the eaves.

Of the other 21 maritime photographs and paintings in the Peabody Essex Museum collection, three date from the historic period, and the rest depict later conditions (10 are included in this report). Information from the photographs is summarized in broad categories. The categories apply mainly to details: doorways and windows, surrounds, sills, siding materials, roofing materials, chimneys and colors.

The evidence of doorways and their number, placement, and design as shown in historic and early views is difficult to summarize because most structures shown are larger or smaller than the West India Goods Store. Larger buildings seem to have double doorways, which isn't generally true of the smaller structures, but the door details seem to be similar. In the 1806 view of Crowninshield Wharf (fig. 1), the third wharf building from the left shows open and closed views of a warehouse doorway. The door is constructed of boards nailed vertically to three interior rails: one at the top, one in the center, and one at the bottom. Two exterior strap hinges are attached, one below the top rail and one above the bottom rail. There is a closer view of a similar detail on a building smaller than the West India Goods Store in the two photographs of a lobsterman and his lobster house ca. 1890 (figs. 8 and 9). In both views, the door is similar to doors shown in the 1806 view, except that the exterior strap hinges are attached through the upper and lower interior rails.

Two other types of doors are shown in views of wharf structures—doors with windows and 'Dutch' doors. The 1806 view of Crowninshield Wharf shows doors on the second story of the first wharf structure, left to right, that have single-sash, 16-light windows in their upper portions. The 1879 view of Derby Wharf (fig. 4) shows double doors with tall windows at the far left of the first story of the warehouse at the end of the wharf. The view is painted as seen from a distance and the detail is not distinct, but signs to either side of the door opening might indicate this doorway to be a store entrance. The view, however, is nonhistoric.

The 1884 photograph of Derby Wharf (fig. 6) shows 'Dutch' doors in the center of the second and third stories of the west elevation of the first hip-roofed structure, left to right. None of the historic views show this door type.

Two historic views give adequate information on windows. The 1806 view of Crowninshield Wharf shows 12-over-12-light sash on the second story of the first wharf structure, left to right. The third structure has 6-over-6-light sash, one on the first story and three on the second. The window on the first story has a solid board shutter similarly constructed as the door, but with two rails instead of three. The fourth wharf structure has 11 windows: two with 12-over-12-light sash and three with 6-over-6-light sash in the second story, and six with 6-over-6-light sash in the third story. There are no windows in the first story. There are openings without sash on the first and second

stories; these are fitted with solid board shutters. The ca.- 1850 view of Appleton Wharf (fig. 2) shows distinct window details only for the structure at the left of the view. For the gable-end elevation shown, there are two 12-over-12-light sash in the first story, three 8-over-12-light sash in the second story, and a loft space opening in the gable with a solid board cover. The first-story openings have solid board shutters shown open to the left, with two rails and pintle hinges.

Two other types of window should be mentioned—the double window (two movable sash side by side) and the bay window. The double window would fill wide stud spacing. One photograph in the Peabody Essex Museum collection, taken of Northhaven and Vinalhaven, ME, shows most waterfront structures with blank facades on the first story and windows in the second story or loft spaces. One structure has a double window in the second story. The photograph is nonhistoric (ca. 1895). The south elevation of the West India Goods Store has two bay windows, each approximately 4 feet 1 inch wide by 4 feet 8 inches high. One photograph in the Peabody Essex Museum collection shows the Boston waterfront in 1854 and a row of small attached stores and warehouses. One structure in the row has a door to the left of the front facade and a square bay window to the right. In storage in the Central Wharf warehouse at Salem Maritime NHS is a bay window retrieved from a structure since razed by the Salem Redevelopment Authority. The window would fill an opening 4 feet 4 inches wide by 6 feet 4 inches high.

The ca.-1850 view of Appleton Wharf (fig. 2) shows two details for window surrounds. The structure on the left, with a mix of opening types with and without sash, has all flat board surrounds with no sills. Three openings in the second story are painted with patterns that resemble sash muntins, but the detail is indistinct. The structure on the right has one opening in the gable, perhaps without sash, that has a flat board surround without sill. The three windows in the second story have 8-over-12-light sash with sills but no shutters. The two windows in the first story have double-hung 12-over-12-light sash. Each has a solid board shutter that is open to the left. The strap hinges are attached to the exterior through the interior rails. The windows on the first and second stories have sills. The surrounds do not appear to be molded.

One ca.-1890 photograph of a lobsterman and lobster pots (fig. 9) shows a possible closure for solid shutters. The other ca.-1890 photograph shows how the closure might be used (fig. 8). In this view, the wrought-iron hasp is attached to a small door with a staple and locked through a staple attached to the surround.

Generally the surrounds shown in historic and early views are flat boards with no moldings. Also, generally if the opening has a sash, there is a sill; if an opening is closed only with a board shutter and no sash, the flat-board surround is continuous around the opening.

All structures shown in historic views are sided with clapboards, with one exception. In the 1806 view of Crowninshield Wharf (fig. 1), the hipped-roof structure on the far right is sided with flush boards in panels, with the major vertical structural members and the floor marked by boards on the exterior. All structures shown in historic views have corner boards; none are shown with skirt boards.

The ca. 1893-1914 photograph of the structure that most resembles the West India Goods Store (fig. 13) shows a chimney in a front corner of the structure. The two historic views show chimneys in similar positions. The 1806 view of Crowninshield Wharf (fig. 1) shows a chimney in the front corner of the second wharf structure, left to right. The ca.-1850 view of Appleton Wharf

(fig. 2) shows a chimney in the foreground corner of the structure on the right. Later, nonhistoric views such as 1884 photograph of Derby Wharf (fig. 6) shows chimneys in the center of the short elevation of large wharf structures.

The two historic views show all structures with wood shingle roofs. In the ca.- 1850 view of Appleton Wharf (fig. 2), roofs of the two-story structures are clearly drawn as wood-shingle roofs. The structure on the left has a red painted roof; the structure on the right has a green painted roof. In the 1806 painting of Crowninshield Wharf (fig. 1), all roofs are shown a wood-color brown, except that of the hip-roofed structure on the far right, which is shown painted red. The two roofs in the ca.-1850 view have ridge boards; the detail at the roof ridges in the 1806 view is indistinct.

Historic and early colors for wharf structures are shown in paintings. The 1806 painting of Crowninshield Wharf (fig. 1) shows five waterfront structures painted (left to right) pale beige, dark beige, dark gray, medium gray, and pale green. Only the last has contrasting trim painted cream-white. The two structures shown in the ca.-1850 view of Appleton Wharf (fig. 2) are painted (left to right) white and medium gray. Neither structure has contrasting trim color. In the 1879 painting of Derby Wharf (fig. 4), the six wharf structures are painted (left to right) white, red, gray, white, gray, and beige. None are shown with contrasting trim.

The structures shown with contrasting trim in historic and early views are as follows: the wharf structure on the far right of the 1806 view; the wharf structure on the far left in the 1884 photograph of Derby Wharf; and the structure shown in the ca.-1870 photograph of Bagley Wharf (figs. 1, 6, and 3). The 1884 photograph shows the trim painted darker than the siding. The ca.-1870 photograph shows the trim painted lighter than the siding. However, both the ca.-1870 and the 1884 views are nonhistoric.

Other photographs from the collection of the Peabody Essex Museum were included in an earlier historic structure report and are reproduced in this report.³⁵ All are views of or near the West India Goods Store. These are described in the appropriate sections that follow.

The two warehouse structures that have been moved onto Central and Derby Wharfs at Salem Maritime NHS have historic details that are similar to those of the West India Goods Store. All three buildings were constructed in the first half of the 19th century as heavy wood-frame structures. The wharf structures have been resided, doorway and window openings have been changed, studs have been moved from original positions, and braces have been cut, but all existing details corroborate historic construction details of the West India Goods Store. Other structures at Salem Maritime NHS and structures in the city of Salem, although dissimilar in function and form, have details comparable with those of the West India Goods Store. These are described in the appropriate sections that follow.

³⁵ Kuehn, "HSR."



Figure 1. Crowninshield Wharf, looking east, 1806.



Figure 2. Appleton's Wharf, ca. 1850.

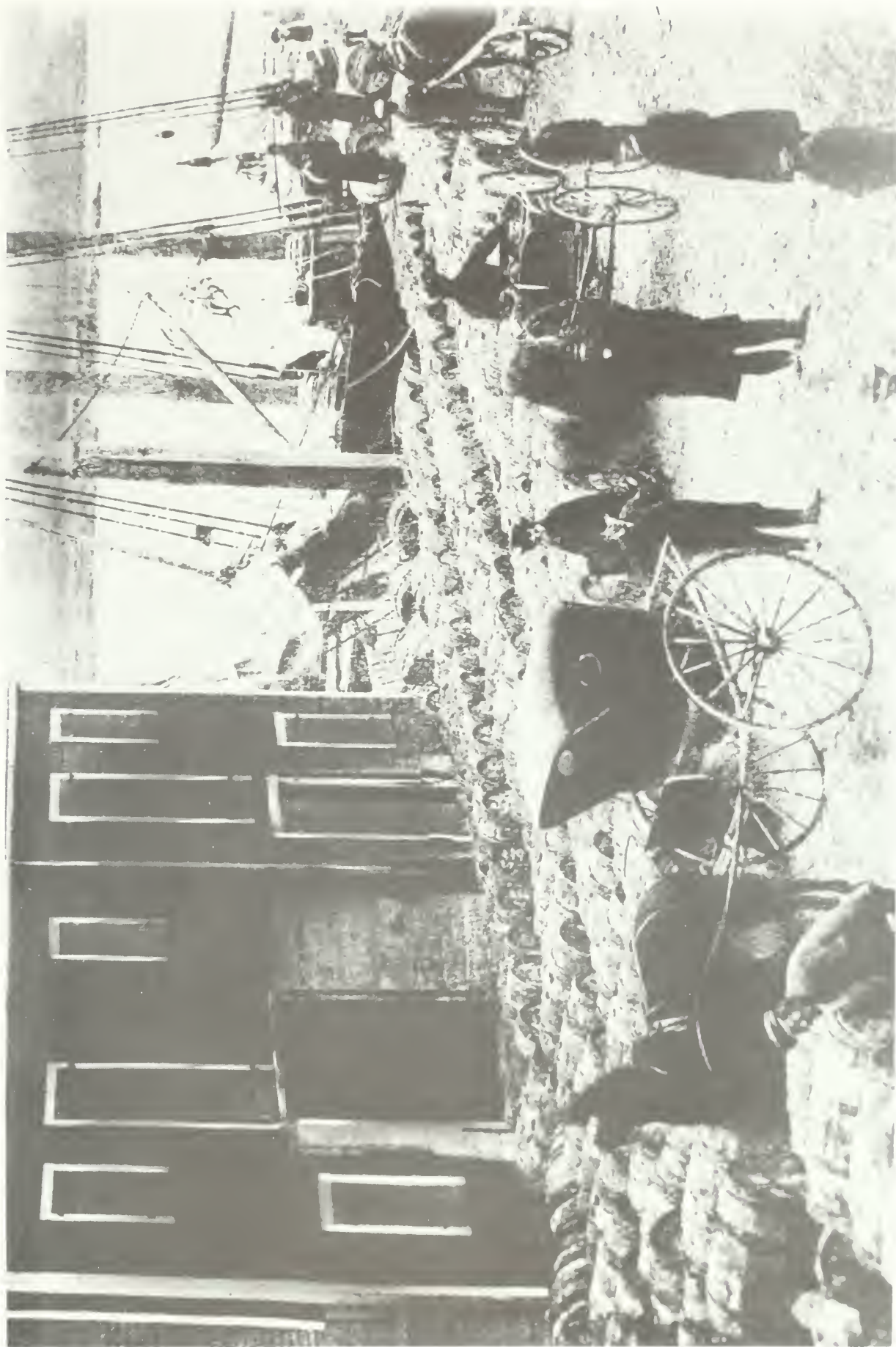


Figure 3. Bagley's Wharf, ca. 1870.



Figure 4. Derby Wharf, looking northeast, 1879.



Figure 5. Derby-Prince-Ropes House and West India Goods Store, ca. 1880.



Figure 6. Derby Wharf, looking south from center, 1884.



Figure 7. Derby Wharf, looking south, 1887.



Figure 8. Lobster house, man, and pots, northeastern U.S.



Figure 9. Lobster house, northeastern U.S., ca. 1890.



Figure 10. Derby-Prince-Ropes House and West India Goods Store, 1891.



Figure 11. Derby-Prince-Ropes House and West India Goods Store, ca. 1891-1895.



Figure 12. View of Salem, MA, and West India Goods Store from Custom House cupola, ca. 1891-1897.



Figure 13. "Back of Derby Street, Salem, MA, ca. 1893," or "South River above the Bridge, before the Fire, Salem, MA," before June 1914.



Figure 14. Derby Wharf, looking south, ca. 1909-1910.



Figure 15. West India Goods Store, Derby-Prince-Ropes House, and ca. 1911-1912 store, 1927.

DERBY HOUSE BOUGHT FOR PRESERVATION BY NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY

Oldest Brick Building in City, Built Previous
to 1770, Famed for Its Architectural Type;
At 168 Derby Street



OLD CAPT. RICHARD DERBY HOUSE
163 Derby Street, Oldest Brick Building in Salem

The Capt. Richard Derby house, oldest brick building in Salem, has been bought by the New England Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities. General Pew represented the purchaser, acting in capacity of attorney for William S. Appleton of Boston, secretary of the society. The building was bought from Joseph Kohn, Polish merchant, who has had possession of the famous old structure for about 16 years. An option was taken a few days ago, a deposit was made and now the sale has been finally consummated.

The Captain Derby house is located at 168 Derby street. It is of red brick Flemish bond construction. The building is said to represent the outstanding example of the builders' art of that period. The exact date of its construction has not been fully determined, but it is believed that it was built before 1770. The architecture of the building is said to be of Colonial-Georgian type. It stands lengthwise to the street in the rear of two store buildings. It is said by antiquarians that the inside construction of the building is really "exquisite." The timbers are all hand hewn. It has a mantelpiece and other furnishings which are of great value to art connoisseurs.

An Outstanding Feature in the house is the staircase. This is

of colonial design and has been much sought by collectors. Mr. Kohn has had many offers for the staircase alone, but has preferred to have the house remain intact with all its old and valued workmanship.

Francis A. Seamans' house at 43 Chestnut street is a replica of the Captain Derby house. Mr. Seamans commissioned architects to follow the style of this structure in the building of his home.

Tradition has it that Capt. Richard Derby built the house himself. The Derby family has played a prominent part in the maritime and Revolutionary history of Salem and the present Derby street was named after this family. Captain John Derby, son of Capt. Richard Derby, distinguished himself in 1776, carrying news of the Battle of Lexington to London and some years later bringing from Paris the first news of peace.

The Captain Derby house has been bought by the society for its preservation. It is expected that eventually it will be slightly remodelled and may perhaps be used as a museum in the distant future. The society is active in this part in acquiring buildings of similar architectural beauty or historic interest. It now owns many similar types of houses in surrounding cities and towns.

Salem Evening News April 6, 1927

Figure 16. West India Goods Store, Derby-Prince-Ropes House, and ca. 1911-1912 store, April 6, 1927.



Figure 17. Hawkes House, unknown structure, West India Goods Store, Derby-Prince-Ropes House, and ca. 1911-1912 store, October 1937.



Figure 18. West India Goods Store and Derby-Prince-Ropes House, ca. 1938.



Figure 19. Hawkes House, Derby-Prince-Ropes House, and West India Goods Store, April 1938.



Figure 20. Custom House, Hawkes House, Derby-Prince-Ropes House, House, and West India Goods Store, June 1938.



Figure 21. West India Goods Store, 1957.

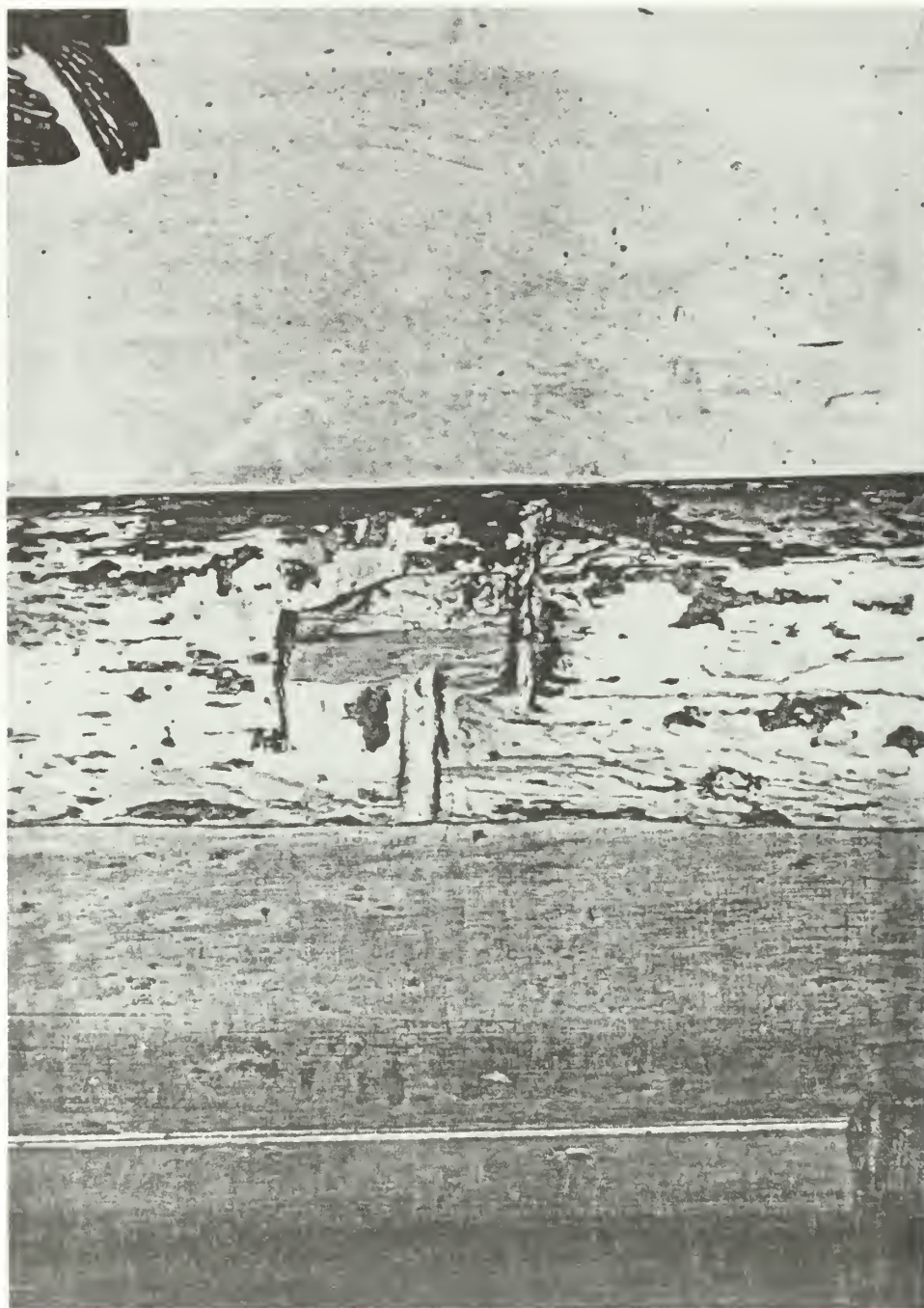


Figure 22. West India Goods Store: interior, second-story east wall, partition cut in post between bays A and B, June 1964.

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND EVIDENCE OF EARLIER CONDITIONS

Definitions of the Building Parts

The term "site" is used for those features such as sidewalks, driveways, fences, etc., that were part of the structure's use as a store for west india goods.

The structure is of heavy wood-frame construction with a masonry foundation. The frame portion of the structure is divided into five bays by major structural posts. For the purpose of this report, the bays are designated A to E, south (front) to north (rear). Bay A in the first story is in two parts. The parts are divided by a beam supported not by a post, but by the girts along the east and west walls. The two parts are designated the south and north parts. All elevations are called by the direction that they face. The walls that comprise each elevation, interior and exterior sides, are called by the elevation. Windows are numbered from the exterior, left to right, story by story. The two exterior doorways are called by their elevation. The stories are called basement level, first story, and second story.

Site

Based on the evidence previously cited in "History," and with no reason to believe that the present structure was a replacement for the ca. 1801-1815 building constructed by Henry Prince, the West India Goods Store is assumed to be a historic structure on its historic site, except as noted subsequently.

The granite curb stones are evident in the photographs from ca. 1891, ca. 1891-95, and 1978. Derby Street was altered ca. 1818,³⁶ and the curb stones may not have been extant any earlier. There is no documentation of historic sidewalk paving or curbing.

Richard Derby, Sr., constructed a fence around Lot 1 as early as 1775. In 1819, the deeds for Lot 1 indicate that this property, including gardens, was enclosed by wooden fences, but no further documentation is available.³⁷ All existing fences are nonhistoric; those that abut the West India Goods Store were installed by the National Park Service after 1938. Fences abut the structure in three locations. At the southwest corner of the structure on the west elevation, the fence at the front of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House abuts the west wall. The fence is approximately 5 feet high overall. The lower 2 feet are a base of coursed ashlar granite with grapevine joints; the upper 3 feet is wooden fencing. The latter consists of square spindles placed diagonally and let into a top and bottom rail. The major posts are approximately 4 inches square and half-round at the top. The major post that abuts the West India Goods Store is let into the granite base of the wall approximately 15 inches, and is exposed on the south and north sides of the base wall. The post is

³⁶ Snell, "Maps."

³⁷ Ibid.

flush against the west-elevation corner board at the southwest corner of the West India Goods Store (fig. 30). This fence was installed in 1938.

Palfrey Court was extant only after 1819, and there is no documentation that the street changed dimension or location. Derby Street was altered several times. In 1764, Derby Street was laid out 30 feet wide. Surveyor maps of 1805 show Derby Street still 30 feet wide in the vicinity of Derby Wharf. Maps of 1818 show Derby Street 40 feet wide.³⁸ Early photograph evidence of the sidewalks in front of the West India Goods Store probably indicate that any changes in the street width probably occurred on the south side of Derby Street. There is no evidence of moving the West India Goods Store to accommodate street alterations.

Comparison of a ca. 1891-1895 photograph and a 1978 photograph (figs. 11 and 30) shows the structure in approximately the same relative position to the Derby-Prince-Ropes House at both times. By scaling similar dimensions in each photograph—the south elevation's second-story west window, for instance—the two photographs taken from approximately the same location show the West India Goods Store approximately 6 to 9 inches farther to the west in 1978 than ca. 1891-1895. The sidewalk in each of the same photographs is, by scale comparison, very close to the same width in each. The ca. 1891-95 photograph shows the sidewalk as perhaps well-packed soil. A ca.- 1891 photograph (fig. 10) of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House shows the same sidewalk material. The existing sidewalk is brick paving laid in running bond lengthwise north-south along Derby Street, and in running bond lengthwise east-west along Palfrey Court. The full width of the Derby Street walkway paving is continuous to Palfrey Court; the Palfrey Court paving abuts the Derby Street paving in line with the south elevation of the West India Goods Store.

At the northwest corner of the structure, a picket fence runs perpendicularly to the Derby-Prince-Ropes House approximately 4 feet north of the West India Goods Store; it then turns in line with the west elevation of the West India Goods Store and abuts the north elevation. The fence is 3 feet 11 inches high from grade to top of pickets. A 2- by 4-inch board is nailed vertically flush against the north-elevation corner board. A 2- by 4-inch rail is nailed to the top of the vertical board approximately 4 inches from grade. Pickets are nailed to these supports. The east faces of the pickets are in line with the west elevation. One picket is nailed directly to the north corner board on the west elevation (fig. 31).

At the northeast corner of the structure, a vertical board fence runs the length of the park's east boundary and abuts the north elevation of the West India Goods Store. The fence is 6 feet 6 inches high from grade to top of cap. A 2- by 4-inch board is attached vertically flush against the north-elevation corner board. The board is approximately 5 feet 3 inches long, top of board to grade. A 2- by 4-inch rail is nailed to the top of the vertical board. Two other rails measuring 2 by 4 inches are let into the vertical board: one approximately 4 inches from grade and one approximately 3 feet 6 inches from grade. Boards three-quarters of an inch thick are nailed to these supports from the Palfrey Court side. The width of the fence boards varies from 4 to 11 inches. Fence boards are vertically butt-joined. A baseboard three-quarters of an inch thick by 4 inches high is nailed to the face of the fence boards at grade on the Palfrey Court side. A wooden cap is nailed to the top of the fence boards. The east face of the fence is flush with the face of the north corner board on the east elevation. At least the portion of fence that abuts the West India Goods Store was constructed by the National Park Service after 1938.

³⁸ Ibid.

Photographic evidence documents earlier fence configurations. Three photographs dated ca. 1880, 1891, and ca. 1891-1895 (figs. 5, 10, and 11) show fences in front of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House and near and behind the West India Goods Store.

The ca.-1880 photograph shows a vertical board fence at the sidewalk along the south edge of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House lot. The fence was approximately 4 feet high, grade to top of cap. Boards, each 3 to 3-1/2 inches wide and one-half to three-quarters of an inch thick, were nailed to one rail that was approximately 6 inches from the top of the fence and another rail at grade. There was a space 1 to 1-1/2 inches wide between each board. A wooden cap was nailed along the top of all the vertical boards.

The ca. 1891-1895 photograph shows an opening at the end of a walk to the south (front) doorway of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House. No gate is evident. The walkway is straight and perpendicular to the south elevation of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House. Wooden posts, each approximately 6 inches square and 4 feet 6 inches high are at the east side of the walk to the Derby-Prince-Ropes House south door and at the east end of the south fence, in line with the east elevation of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House. The two posts have projecting wooden caps. From the latter post to the extreme east end of the south elevation ran a vertical butt-joined board fence with six posts and two rails on the east side. This east fence was capped in the same manner as the south fence and was approximately the same height, 4 feet.

A third wooden post was approximately 4 feet east of the post at the corner of the south and east fences and in line with the south fence. The post was freestanding, approximately 3 feet 6 inches high, and appears to have been deteriorated and repaired. A gate that perhaps would have fit the opening between the fence post and the freestanding post is shown in the photograph, opened against the east fence. A wooden walkway approximately 2-1/2 feet wide was laid on grade along the east fence, running continuously from the Derby Street sidewalk to behind the Derby-Prince-Ropes House. The opening to the Derby-Prince-Ropes House basement did not extend as far from the east elevation ca. 1891-1895 as at present. Between the freestanding post and the West India Goods Store was a passage approximately 8 feet wide that extended from the sidewalk to at least the rear wall of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House. The curb at the sidewalk is cut for entrance to the passage, and cobblestones are graded from street to sidewalk within the cut. The gate that would close this passage is shown open against the West India Goods Store in the ca.-1891-1897 photograph of the west wall of the structure from the Custom House cupola (fig. 12). Although from a distance the detail is not very distinct, the wide gate was faced on the Derby Street side with vertical boards. The passage was unpaved, and no planting is evident. No structures are visible at the end of the passage in any of the early views.

Both the ca.-1880 and 1891 photographs show a small portion of the interior of the east fence in front of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House, and a portion of the fence to the rear of the West India Goods Store.

The east Derby-Prince-Ropes House fence had no additional supports evident on the interior. The fence to the rear of the West India Goods Store was vertical butt-joined fence boards on large timber supports. The photographs show a square rail, perhaps 6 inches square, at the top of the fence. A wooden cap board is nailed to the top rail. No vertical supports are distinctly evident in the approximately 10 feet of fence shown in the photographs. No other horizontal supports are evident, but the photographs show only the upper approximately 4 feet of fence. By scaled

comparison of the ca.-1880 and 1891 photographs with existing conditions, the height of the fence to the rear of the West India Goods Store appears to have been similar ca. 1880 and in 1891 to that in 1978. The existing fence is perhaps 3 to 6 inches taller than the ca.-1880 and 1891 fence.

In preparation for the 1938 "Restoration for Preservation of Buildings, Grounds & Wharf, Salem, Massachusetts," a 15-sheet set of proposals was prepared by the NPS Branch of Plans and Design. The set is drawing NHS/SAL 1000 by Stuart Barnette, dated July 25, 1938. (The drawing is on file in the Branch of Micrographics, Denver Service Center, but is not legible enough to be reproduced in this report.) The drawing details all fences and hardware on the site except the picket fence between the Derby-Prince-Ropes House and the West India Goods Store. The picket fence must have been constructed some time after 1938; the exact date is unrecorded.

Sheet 1 of drawing NHS/SAL 1000 shows the plot plan with all fences to be constructed. All fences that abut the West India Goods Store were constructed as designed except the fence at the front of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House. Sheet 1 shows in plan a double gate just west of the West India Goods Store, and shows in elevation a double gate that is an elongated version of the extant central Derby-Prince-Ropes House gate. Details for the double gate are included on Sheet 4 of the working drawings, above the title "Elevation of Main Entrance Gates & Posts - 1/2 Carriage Gate." A note under the sheet 4 details explains that "the designs of this fence subject to change as result of exploratory excavations." There is no documentation that the double gate was constructed.

The double gate matches early photographic evidence of a passage opening in position, but not in dimension or detail. The width of the proposed 1938 opening results from equally dividing the distance between the Derby-Prince-Ropes House central gate and the west wall of the West India Goods Store into thirds, of which the double gate is the far eastern third. This is shown in plan on sheet 1 of NHS/SAL 1000. The detail of the fence and gate is an invention probably in the style of Samuel McIntyre, an early Salem woodcarver and architect. A fence that duplicated a 1791 McIntyre fence design³⁹ was reconstructed by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in 1928 and is evident in figure 18. This is the fence that was removed and replaced with the extant National Park Service fence in 1938.

Drawing NHS/SAL 1000 also details the other extant fences constructed after 1938. The vertical board fence north of the West India Goods Store is noted as new "solid board fence" on the plot plan. All hardware is detailed on sheets 13-15 of NHS/SAL 1000.

The access to the Derby-Prince-Ropes House basement at the south end of the east elevation was restored ca. 1938-1941.⁴⁰ Accuracy of the restoration of the sub-grade stairway is unrecorded.

The ca.-1880 and 1891 photographs show an earlier configuration of the northwest corner of the West India Goods Store. In both photographs, the change in angles of the clapboards and the corner boards indicate that the first-story exterior wall angled away from the west elevation at the north end. A triangular section of the second story was cantilevered over the angled first-story wall. Existing clearance between the edge of the basement stairway opening and the west wall of the West India Goods Store is approximately 8 feet, which would have left little room for traffic in the

³⁹ Snell, "HSR," pp. 162-163.

⁴⁰ Snell, "HSR," p. 22.

approximately 6-foot-long area where the west wall of the West India Goods Store is parallel to the east wall of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House. The angled wall would have allowed more room in the tight northwest corner. Again from comparison of early and contemporary photos, the West India Goods Store may have been originally sited as much as 1 foot to the west, lessening the distance between the two structures.

No archeological evidence is available for study of the historic foundation and site conditions of the West India Goods Store. However, the ca.-1859 map of Salem shows a structure north of the West India Goods Store. The location of this structure may have necessitated an abrupt turn to the east at the northwest corner.

Foundation

The existing nonhistoric foundation was constructed by the National Park Service in 1938 when the frame structure was moved from the southwest to the southeast corner of Lot 1.

The exterior dimensions of the foundation are approximately 45 feet 10 inches by 18 feet 5-1/2 inches. The foundation is approximately 1 foot 3 inches thick. The depth of the foundation wall is not known, but the dimension from the interior slab on grade, basement level, to the bottom of the first floor beams is 3 feet 7 inches. The dimension from finished basement floor to finished first floor is approximately 4 feet 7 inches.

The existing foundation is granite and brick. The exterior above grade is coursed dressed ashlar facing stone. The interior is generally rubble. At the top of the foundation wall interior, brick and rubble are packed into the spaces between the first-floor supports.

In the northwest interior corner of the basement are the remains of a rubblestone foundation for a chimney that was removed in 1947. The remains measure 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot 2 inches and stand approximately 3 feet above the existing basement floor level.

Along the east wall interior, approximately 13 feet 9 inches from the north wall, are the remains of another rubblestone chimney foundation. The chimney above this foundation was removed in 1965. These remains measure 1 foot 5 inches by 2 feet 7 inches and stand approximately 3 feet above the existing basement floor level.

No archeological investigation is recorded for the present site, neither prior to the relocation of the structure in 1938, nor since. The ca. 1911-1912 structure in this location, constructed after the West India Goods Store had been moved to the southwest corner of Lot 1, was approximately twice as large in plan as the West India Goods Store. The foundation of that structure probably obliterated any remains of the first West India Goods Store foundation. Little documentation of the historic foundation is available.

A ca. 1891-1895 photograph (fig. 11) shows the west end of the south elevation. The foundation wall is hidden by persons standing in front of the structure, but one granite riser and one wooden riser to reach first-floor level are evident. At present, two granite and one wooden risers are necessary to reach the first-floor level.

Derby Street slopes down east to west. If the entrance to the structure was moved to the west end of the south elevation, where it was ca. 1891-1895, instead of in the center, where it is now, probably two and a half or three granite risers and one wooden riser would be needed to reach first-floor level. The exposed foundation wall, prior to the move ca. 1911-1912, was approximately 10 inches high, grade to bottom of skirt board beneath the doorway sill at the west end. (This dimension is from scaled comparison of ca. 1891-1895 and 1978 photographs, figures 11 and 30.) If the present south doorway were in the ca. 1891-1895 west-end position, the exposed foundation wall would be approximately 17-1/2 inches high, grade to bottom of skirt board beneath door sill. The structure is approximately 6 to 7-1/2 inches higher at present than ca. 1891-1895. If the structure as presently sited were lower, however, the clapboards at the north end of the east (Palfrey Court) elevation would be below grade. The paving and sidewalk along Palfrey Court since 1819 has no doubt raised grade level along the east elevation by just about the 6 inches that the structure is raised.

A photograph dated April 6, 1927 (fig. 16), shows the structure in the southwest corner of Lot 1. The foundation evident above grade appears to be brick. The height of exposed foundation at the east end of the south elevation is, by comparison, approximately the same dimension as present. The 1938 foundation is probably a reconstruction of ca. 1911-1938 conditions rather than historic conditions.

With no archeological evidence, the existence of a basement level during the historic period cannot be determined. There was probably no basement level when the structure was in its 1911-1938 position. The structure as recorded in Shurrocks' 1928 Proposals A, C, and D (see Appendix B) is shown in plan with no access to a lower level from the first story, and in section with no open space beneath the first story. In addition, no exterior access to a basement level is shown.

Walls

This section is a story-by-story discussion of the perimeter walls: posts, sills, plates, girts, studs, braces, etc. Exterior wall sheathing, exterior siding and trim, and partitions will be discussed in separate subsequent sections.

Basement Level

All walls of the basement level are nonhistoric masonry construction. Also see the section "Existing Conditions, Foundation."

First Story

No information is available on the condition of a historic or nonhistoric sill at the bottom of all walls. The historic sill would have probably rested directly on the original foundation. Major vertical timbers and floor supports would have been let into the sill. At the top of the foundation wall, brick and granite rubble fill the spaces between the floor supports and hide any possible sill

beyond. The bottom of the first-story studs and posts, however, bear on a wooden sill. That the existing sill is the historic one has not yet been determined.

The major vertical wall supports are the posts along the east and west walls. The 12 posts, six along each wall, are spaced approximately 8 feet 5 inches on center, with one exception. Bay A is approximately 10 feet 6 inches along the west wall. Each post is approximately 8-1/2 inches on the face and 7-1/2 to 8 inches on the side. The posts are continuous from first through second stories. All posts are historic except the two posts at the north wall; documentation of their replacement is not available, but both posts appear to be salvaged material. In the second story, girts and girders are let into each post. At the level of the eaves, the plate and the horizontal member of the trussed rafters are let into the post. The roof rafters bear on the top of each post. Angled braces are let into the posts, girts, and plates. Some braces are pegged. Elevations of posts and all exposed structures are included in the drawings in Appendix B of this report.

Historically, studs and braces were let into pockets cut into the bottom of the girt between the first and second stories. Pockets for studs measure approximately 4 inches by 3 inches by 3 inches high. Studs let into pockets are assumed to be historic studs in historic positions. Studs toe-nailed or otherwise attached to the girt are assumed to be historic or nonhistoric studs used in nonhistoric positions. Designation as historic or nonhistoric is noted on the drawings in Appendix B of this report. Areas of entirely nonhistoric construction are the north half of bay E on the west wall, the entire north wall, and the north half of bay E on the east wall.

The construction of the first-story south wall has not been determined to be historic or nonhistoric. The existing bay windows and exterior doors were installed in 1928 by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Prior to that work, the south wall was two large plate glass windows on either side of a central doorway (fig. 16). Existing window openings are smaller than the pre-1928 openings; presumably the studs that frame the existing bay windows are nonhistoric, unless they are historic studs were reused. The south-wall girt between the first and second stories is mostly historic, except for the west quarter, which was replaced at an unknown date. Evidence of historic stud positions might be extant on the historic portion of the girt, but the girt has not been fully exposed.

The ca. 1891-1895 photograph (fig. 11) shows a doorway at the far west end of the south elevation. Evidence for the framing of the doorway being let into the girt was lost when the end of the girt was replaced.

On May 16, 1978, 21 x-ray photographs of the West India Goods Store were shot as part of a nondestructive investigation. The photographs are on file at Salem Maritime NHS. On the back of the prints on file, the photographs are numbered 1-20 and 8a. Information obtained from the photographs of first-story existing wall conditions is summarized as follows, with shot numbers provided for reference.

At the south wall, three x-ray photographs (shots 3, 4, and 5) were centered between the doorway frame and the west bay window. These show no studs within the space. Shot 4 shows one dark rectangular area that is probably flashing nailed over sheathing joints.

Three X-ray photographs (shots 17, 18, and 19) through the girt between the first and second floors were taken to show historic stud pockets. In the wall or cornice, heavy paint or metal in the

shape of molding continuous along the length of the girt obscured any evidence of historic wood conditions. X-ray investigation of historic stud pockets was thus inconclusive.

No x-ray photographs were taken at the west and north walls.

At the east wall, two x-ray photographs (shots 10 and 20) show conditions to the left of the window openings in bays D and A. Both shots were taken at stool level, approximately 29 inches above the floor. Both show historic studs in place as the left window framing. The stud in shot 20 of the window in bay A has additional, probably nonhistoric, framing to the right of the historical stud. The historic studs have mortised cut at the 50-55 degree angle characteristic of braces in the West India Goods Store. Historic braces are no longer extant in both positions.

Two x-ray photographs (shots 1 and 2) show conditions to the left of the window opening in bay C. Shot 1 was taken at stool level, approximately 29 inches above the floor, and shot 2 was taken approximately 1 foot below shot 1. Both show a nonhistoric stud framing the opening. The stud shown does not align with the historic stud in position on the second story.

Two x-ray photographs (shots 6 and 7) show conditions between the window in bay D and the post between bays D and C. Shot 6 was taken at stool level, approximately 29 inches above the floor, and shot 7 was taken approximately 2 feet above shot 6. Shot 6 shows a nonhistoric stud centered between the window and the post, with no stud pocket in the girt above. Shot 7 shows no stud 4-1/2 feet above the floor. The stud shown in shot 6 is discontinuous.

Three x-ray photographs (shots 8, 8a, and 9) show the cased post between bays D and C. Shots 8 and 8a show the north half, and shot 9 shows the south half, of the post. The photographs show that there is approximately 1 inch of space between the post and its casing; the back side of the post is flush with the interior siding. The rectangular paint imprint in shot 9 has not yet been explained.

Second Story

The floor of the second story consists of several layers of flooring, at least one of which covers the top of the girt. No information is available on how the second-floor studs are attached to the girt between the first and second stories. Except for some partial substitution and addition, all studs and posts are historic, although not all historic studs are in historic positions. Designation as historic or nonhistoric is noted in the drawings in Appendix B of this report. Areas that are entirely nonhistoric are the north half of bay E on the west wall, the entire north wall, and the north half of bay E on the east wall.

Three details must be specifically cited: (a) the stud spacing and brace configuration of the south wall; (2) the pockets cut into the posts on the east and west walls between bays A and B; and (3) the condition of the post in the southwest corner.

The plate along the south wall is historic, and has six historic pockets cut to receive studs and braces. The pockets have been numbered 1 to 6, left to right from the interior. Pocket 1 is sized for a stud approximately 4 inches by 3 inches by 3 inches high. Pockets 3, 4, and 6 are similar. Pocket 2 is sized for both a stud and a brace, and measures approximately 9-1/2 inches by

3 inches by 4 inches high. Pocket 5 is similar, measuring 8-3/4 inches by 3 inches by 3-3/4 inches high.

In the drawings (Appendix B, sheet 9), a brace from the southeast corner post is shown angled toward pocket 2. If the brace were continued, it would pass through the space between historic stud pockets 1 and 2, and the opening currently in this position would not have been possible. Similarly, a brace from the southwest corner post is shown angled toward pocket 5. If the brace were continued, it would intersect the west window opening, so the opening currently in this position would not have been possible, either.

The spacing of the historic stud pockets in the south wall plate is as follows: 1 foot 5 inches between the southeast corner post and pocket 1; 2 feet 6-1/2 inches between pockets 1 and 2; 1 foot 1 inch between pockets 2 and 3; 3 feet 10 inches between pockets 3 and 4; 1 foot 1-1/2 inches between pockets 4 and 5; 2 feet 4 inches between pockets 5 and 6; and 1 foot 7 inches between pocket 6 and the southwest corner post.

The possible historic placement of a window opening in the south wall is discussed below in "Existing Conditions, Windows."

Pockets to receive the frame and braces for a partition are cut into the posts on the east and west walls between bays A and B (see figures 22 and 49-52). Each cut is approximately 5 inches high and 3-1/2 inches deep. The cuts were probably made to accommodate an angled brace and a horizontal member. A peg would have been driven through the frame, brace, and post from north to south. A historic partition in this location is discussed in the section "Existing Conditions, Partitions."

The post in the southwest corner of the structure is deteriorated by powder post beetles to less than half its original thickness. The post has been stabilized on the second story by 2- by 10-inch boards added to the north and east interior faces of the post. The condition of the member in the same position on the first story is unknown, but elsewhere in the structure beetles have moved from the first story to the second. Advanced deterioration on the second story probably indicates deterioration on the first.

Information available from the x-ray photographs taken May 16, 1978, of second-story existing wall conditions is summarized as follows, with shot numbers of the prints on file at Salem Maritime NHS provided for reference.

At the south wall, one x-ray photograph (shot 14) of the left stud framing the west window shows four square-headed nails within the pocket cut into the stud. Two x-ray photographs (shots 15 and 16) of the horizontal member of the trussed rafter along the south wall shows no historic stud pocket above the center stud and shim. At the east wall, three x-ray photographs (shots 11, 12, and 13) show no remarkable features. No x-ray photographs were taken of the west and north walls.

Floors

Basement Level

The concrete floor of the basement level is nonhistoric. The floor was installed in 1964 by the National Park Service.

First Story

The floor consists of three layers of wood flooring laid on major timbers or girders, which are supported by three composite beams bearing on short posts that rest on the concrete basement floor. The bottom two layers of wood flooring run north-south; the top layer runs east-west. The exact condition of the middle layer is not documented. The lower layer is visible from the basement level. The southwest quarter of the lower layer is possibly historic. The boards are approximately 1 foot 8 inches wide by slightly less than 18 feet long, which is the approximate interior width of the structure.

The balance of the boards of the lowest layer are various widths and lengths, and a mix of circular-sawn and vertical-sawn boards. The top layer of flooring varies in width from 7-1/2 inches to 1 foot 2 inches; the length averages 8 feet. There is no documentation of when each layer was installed or altered. Each layer is deteriorated by powder post beetles: the bottom layer to the greatest extent, and the top layer to the least extent. As a result, none of the layers will hold nails well.

The girders run east-west and extend into the masonry foundation wall. There is a girder that corresponds to each post and girder on the first and second stories, and girders centered between these. The dimension of the girders varies from 5 inches by 6 inches to 10 inches by 10-1/2 inches. Three girders have joist pockets cut into the timbers. One girder with dimensions 6 inches by 8 inches high has pockets at the top on one side only, spaced approximately 1 foot 4 inches on center. The pockets are approximately 5 inches high by 2 inches wide, with a bearing surface of 1-1/2 inches. Two girders each with dimensions 7 inches by 8 inches high have pockets at the bottom on both sides, spaced approximately 1 foot 11 inches on center. The pockets are approximately 4 inches high by 3 inches wide with a 2-inch bearing surface. The two girders are in positions that correspond to posts and girders on the first and second stories, but the girders have been turned, as evidenced by the cuts for joists opening downward. The dimensions of the two girders are close to the dimensions of other major wooden structural members, and the dimensions of the joist pockets match the dimensions of the stud pockets in the plate on the second story. There is no documentation of which girders are historic, but from evidence of the joist spacing of the second floor, the two girders with pockets spaced 1 foot 11 inches on center are most likely historic.

All girders are supported by three nonhistoric composite wood beams and small wood posts that were installed by the National Park Service in 1964. Each of the three beams are composed of three 2 x 10's, creating a beam 4-1/2 inches wide by 9-1/2 inches deep. The composite beams are spaced approximately 6 feet 6 inches, beam to beam, with a distance of 1 foot 6 inches to the east and west walls. Each beam is supported by six posts 4 inches square, spaced an average of 7 feet on center. The posts bear directly on the concrete floor of the basement level.

Evidence of original or historic first-floor construction is not complete, with the possible exception of floor joist spacing. The construction of the first floor of the two warehouse structures on Central and Derby Wharfs is exposed and comparison can be made. The sill, posts, and girders in each are of similar dimension, and the clear spans are similar. In the two warehouse structures, the girder was let into the sill under the posts, and the top of the girder was flush with the top of the sill. The joists were let into pockets cut in the top of the girder, and the top of the joists was flush with the top of the girder. The flooring was nailed to the top of joists and girders.

In the West India Goods Store then, the historic sills, girders, and posts probably measured 7 inches by 7 to 9 inches. The clear span of each girder, east-west, is approximately 16 feet. With the arrangement of girders corresponding to the posts and girders above, the north-south spacing would average 8 feet 5 inches on center. Beneath bay A, a second girder would divide this larger bay in half and correspond to the second girder in this position between the first and second stories. The spacing in bay A would be approximately 5 feet 3 inches along the west wall and approximately 4 feet 3 inches along the east wall. The joists, each approximately 3 inches by 4 inches, would be let into the girders 1 foot 11 inches on center. Because of the wide spacing of the joists, the floorboards would have to be strong. The 2-inch-thick floorboards on the first story of the structure maintained by the Cohasset Historical Society seems reasonable for wide joist spacing. The boards would be vertical-sawn, wide, and the length that would fit from east to west wall with a single board, possibly similar to the extant floorboards in the southwest quarter of the bottom layer.

Second Story

The floor is one layer of wood flooring on sleepers over one layer of wood flooring on joists that bear on girders. From evidence of the two warehouse structures on Central and Derby Wharfs, the girders are probably let into the girt and supported directly by the posts of the first-story walls. The top layer of flooring runs east-west; the sleepers run north-south. The one layer of wood over the joists runs east-west and the joists run north-south. The thickness of the top layer is approximately three-quarters of an inch. The thickness of the other layers is unknown. There is no documentation of when each layer was installed or altered, or of the historic width and length of the flooring.

The girders run east-west. There is a girder that corresponds to each post on the second story, and the spacing averages 8 feet 5 inches on center. In bay A, a girder divides this larger bay in half. The spacing in bay A is approximately 5 feet 3 inches along the west wall and 4 feet 3 inches along the east wall. There is no post under this girder. It bears on a second girt along the east and west walls that spans below the primary girt. A cut 5 to 6 inches high was made in the underside of the girder. The cut was made 3 feet 2-1/2 inches from the west end of the girder. This cut has been filled with modern nominal-dimension and scrap lumber. In the southwest corner, an angled brace is let into the top girt along the west wall and into the replaced portion of the girder along the south wall. This brace adds stiffness to a corner where the post is completely deteriorated. From the color of the exposed wood, the brace has been recently trimmed on the underside, and was lathed and plastered at some time. There is no documentation for these changes or for the addition of the brace.

There are four openings in the first-story ceiling. Two are unframed, and so are not thought to be historic; there is no documentation of their date. An opening 2 feet 2 inches by 4 feet 3 inches

at the north end of bay C is framed with nonhistoric nominal and scrap lumber. The stairway opening in the northwest corner is also framed; as discussed in "Existing Conditions, Stairways," the stairway and framing are nonhistoric.

From evidence of the nailing pattern of the first-story ceiling finish materials on the underside of the second-floor joists, the joists are spaced approximately 2 feet to 2 feet 1 inch on center. How the joists bear on the girders has not been investigated. From evidence of the two warehouse structures on Central and Derby Wharfs, the second floor is probably constructed similarly to the first: joists that resemble the size and spacing of studs were let into shallow girder pockets. In the second story, joists measuring 3 by 4 inches were probably let into pockets with a 2-inch bearing surface, approximately 2 feet on center. No original or historic flooring has been documented for the second story of the West India Goods Store or the warehouses on Central and Derby Wharfs. Evidence from the structure maintained by the Cohasset Historical Society indicates that the second-story flooring was probably lighter than the first: two layers of 1-inch-thick boards instead of one layer 2 inches thick, perhaps because lighter loads were hoisted or carried to the second story than were stored on the first.

Roof

The roof contains six pair of heavy timber rafters, with each pair being trussed by a horizontal member. One set is located above each post, approximately 8 feet 5 inches on center. The timbers generally measure 7 to 7-1/2 inches wide by 6 to 7-1/2 inches deep.

All major roof members can be described as historic or nonhistoric. Generally, nonhistoric members are characterized by their good condition, by their lack of whitewash, and/or by having exaggerated adze marks, etc. All historic members are joined with a pegged mortise-and-tenon connection.

From evidence of builder's marks, the historic freestanding trusses were numbered I to IIII south to north. The two pair of trussed rafters that are part of the framing of the south and north walls were not numbered. The position and condition of the rafters and horizontal members are as follows:

- south wall: the horizontal member and both rafters are historic.
- position 1: the horizontal member and both rafters are nonhistoric.
- position 2: the east rafter and the horizontal member are nonhistoric. The west rafter is historic, and is marked "II" at the west end on the south side.
- position 3: the horizontal member is historic, and is marked "III" at the west end on the south side. The east rafter is thought to be historic for two reasons—it resembles the horizontal member and the west rafter, and because a 3-foot section of clearly nonhistoric material has been spliced onto its east end. The west rafter is historic, and is marked "III" at the west end on the south side.
- position 4: the horizontal member is historic, and is marked "IIII" at the west end on the north side. The east rafter is nonhistoric. The west rafter is historic, and is marked "IIII" at the west end on the south and north sides.
- north wall: the horizontal member and both rafters are nonhistoric.

Historic materials are joined as follows: The horizontal members are mortised and tenoned into the post, and the rafters are mortised and tenoned into the horizontal member. Two pegs secure each joint. One peg is driven into the joint at an angle from the bottom of the horizontal member at the front of the post. A second peg is driven straight through the side of the horizontal member above the post.

Each trussed rafter pair generally has one king post and two queen posts, all approximately 3-3/4 inches by 3-1/4 inches. Exceptions are the truss along the south wall, which has three queen posts of the same dimension, and the truss along the north wall, which is filled with modern nominal-dimension frame construction. All king and queen posts are thought to be nonhistoric by evidence of how they are attached to the trussed rafters. All are toe-nailed into the rafters and horizontal members. There is no evidence in the top of historic horizontal members that the king and queen posts were let-in or nailed to the top of the horizontal members. The drawings prepared by Alfred Shurrocks for the 1928 restoration of the West India Goods Store by SPNEA (see Appendix B) show queen posts as the vertical members of the trussed rafters. Proposals A, C, and D show queen posts in the drawings titled "Transverse Section." The queen posts shown in the three Shurrocks proposals are approximately the same dimension as the extant posts, approximately 4 inches east-west. However, the extant queen posts are each approximately 5 feet 1 inch on center from the east and west walls; by scale, the Shurrocks queen posts are each 5 feet 5 inches and 5 feet 6 inches on center from the west and east walls, respectively. Generally, the structure was accurately measured, so the discrepancy may indicate that the queen posts were added in 1928 and the king posts are a later addition. Although it seems clear that all king and queen posts are nonhistoric, there is insufficient evidence to determine when they were added.

Nonhistoric wood purlins run north-south between rafters and bear on the rafters in nonhistoric pockets. The evidence that these are nonhistoric is the finish and color of the purlins in a space where there has been a fire, the absence of deterioration, and the absence of paint or whitewash on the pocket cut or purlin at the joint between the purlins and the rafters. The existing purlins are each 6 inches by 4 inches, with the 6-inch side parallel to the slope of the roof. The purlins are approximately 2 feet 8 inches on center. The purlins at the roof ridge have one angled corner to allow nailing of the sheathing on both roof slopes.

There is no evidence of cuts in the historic rafters to receive historic purlins. There are at least three possible explanations for this. First, the historic purlins may have been laid on top of the rafters and nailed to them. This arrangement would conflict with the evidence of the warehouse structures on Central and Derby Wharf, where the purlins are currently let into the rafters. However, the present roof construction of the warehouses has not been documented as historic. Second, the historic purlins may have been toe-nailed to the sides of the rafters. The sides of the historic rafters do have some unpainted areas on their sides where wood has been nailed to them, but the pattern is not regular or complete enough to assume that historic purlins were toe-nailed to the historic rafters. Third, the historic purlins may have been smaller than the current ones, such that the historic pockets in the rafters were enlarged to the point that they now appear to be newer. This seems the most likely explanation. The historic purlins could easily have been about the same size as the historic studs and floor joists— 4 to 5 inches by 3 inches. Their bearing might have matched the floor joist bearing seen on possibly historic girders—2 inches. Their spacing must have approximated the existing spacing—2 feet 8 inches on center.

Existing sheathing is called nonhistoric chiefly because there is no paint on the sheathing at the joint between the sheathing and the historic rafters, which are painted. The width of historic sheathing possibly matched the width of wall sheathing (1 foot 4 to 5 inches) identified as historic in the section "Existing Conditions, Exterior Wall Sheathing." The thickness of historic sheathing is not documented, but the existing sheathing—which measures 1 to 1-1/2 inches thick—is not sagged, so sheathing of that thickness would have been adequate historically.

The asbestos-shingle roofing is nonhistoric and was installed by the National Park Service. The earliest documentation of asbestos-shingle roofing is an April 1938 photograph (fig. 19). Early photographs taken ca. 1880, ca. 1891-1895, and ca. 1891-1897 (figs. 5, 11, and 12) show the structure with a wood-shingle roof. In the ca. 1891-1895 photograph, scale comparison of clapboard exposure (approximately 4-5/8 inches to the weather; see the section "Existing Conditions, Exterior Siding and Trim") and roofing exposure shows the shingles laid approximately 5 inches to the weather.

From an architectural data section prepared in 1964:

B. Roof The existing roof is asphalt shingle. The original roofing material is unknown. The low pitch of the roof would suggest sheet metal rather than wood shingles.⁴¹

No historic views of waterfront or wharf structures show metal roofing. The 1806 painting of Crowninshield Wharf (fig. 1) shows all structures with wooden roofs. The pitch of the West India Goods Store roof is no lower than the first gable-roofed or two hip-roofed structures shown. The structure on the right in the ca.-1850 view of Appleton Wharf (fig. 2) has approximately the same roof pitch as the West India Goods Store and is wood-shingled. Nonhistoric but early views, such as the 1879 painting of Derby Wharf, and the 1884 and 1887 photographs of Derby Wharf (figs. 4, 6, and 7) show all structures with wood shingle roofs. The only Salem view that shows metal roofing is the ca. 1909-1910 photograph of Derby Wharf (fig. 14). The hipped roof of the fourth wharf structure from the foreground is covered with metal. Other early views in the Peabody Essex Museum collection that show structures with metal roofing are as follows:⁴²

- an 1895 photograph of the waterfront at Vinalhaven, ME, which shows rolled roofing on some structures, metal roofing on some, and metal and rolled roofing on some, but the roofing material is not related to the roof pitch;
- a ca.-1900 photograph of the waterfront at St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada, which shows metal roofing on low-pitch roofs; and
- a May 1916 photograph of "Old Marine Railway and site of Becket's Shipyard, Foot of Blaney Street, Salem, Mass.," which shows metal, shingle, and rolled roofing.

The conclusion from this evidence is that the use of metal roofing on structures along the northeast coast postdates 1890. Although low-pitched, the roof of the West India Goods Store was probably wood-shingled when constructed.

⁴¹ Norman M. Souder, "Historic Structure Report, Part II, Architectural Data Section on the Rum Shop, Salem Maritime National Historic Site" ["HSR"] (Salem Maritime NHS, October 1964).

⁴² These three photographs are not reproduced in this report.

The ca. 1891-1895 photograph (fig. 17) of the west end of the south elevation shows two probable historic details for wood-shingle roofing. The shingles project three-quarters to 1 inch beyond the face of the gable fascia board. (This detail is corroborated by the ca.-1850 view of Appleton Wharf—figure 2—which shows an overhang of 2 to 3 inches, perhaps exaggerated unless the roof sheathing also projected.) The shingles also project approximately 3 inches beyond the top molding of the eaves cornice on the west wall. (The molding is probably historic; see the section “Existing Conditions, Exterior Siding and Trim.”) Without a gutter, a shingle overhang would have put the drip line of the roof farther from the walls. Certainly the shingle roof shown is not 90 years old, nor is the gutter, but without a gutter, the detail has its advantages and is perhaps historic.

The ca.-1850 view of Appleton Wharf shows ridge boards on the wood-shingle roofs of all structures. The detail is also evident on the small structure in the foreground of the 1887 photograph of Derby Wharf, on the lobster house shown in a ca.-1890 photograph, and on the small structure similar to the West India Goods Store shown in the ca. 1893-1914 Derby Street/South River photograph (figs. 7, 9, and 13). The ca.-1880 and ca. 1891-1897 photographs (figs. 5 and 12) of the West India Goods Store show the structure with roof ridge boards. Shurrocks’ Proposal A for restoration of the West India Goods Store in 1928 shows the structure with ridge boards in the east elevation only. Of all the proposals prepared by Shurrocks, Proposal A seems to be the most reflective of existing conditions in 1928. This is based on a comparison with the *Salem Evening News* photograph of April 6, 1927 (fig. 16). However, the latter photograph does not show the roof ridge. The fact that Shurrocks drew a wood-shingle roof with ridge boards indicated either his intention to replace composition roofing extant in 1928 with wood, or his recording of wood-shingle roofing extant in 1928 but since replaced with composition shingles. The predominance of ridge boards as a historic roof detail on gable-end structures and the evidence that the structure had ridge boards, although all evidence is not from the historic period, indicates that the West India Goods Store probably had ridge boards during the historic period.

Exterior Wall Sheathing

Sheathing that is vertical-sawn, feather-edged, and tightly joined to adjacent sheathing with a deep feather joint (that is, high to the interior and low to the exterior) is described here as being historic. All other boards are called nonhistoric, but there is no documentation of when sheathing was altered or replaced.

Each story is described bay by bay, left to right viewing from the interior, and top to bottom.

First Story

For the most part, the sheathing of the first story cannot be described because the interior wall boards conceal the sheathing from the inside and clapboards conceal the sheathing from the outside. Some interior wall boards were removed at the top of the walls, and the sheathing thus revealed is described here.

South Wall

No sheathing on the south wall was exposed as part of this investigation.

East Wall

In bay A, the top 2 feet of sheathing boards were exposed. The first 2 feet 4-1/2 inches of sheathing between the south wall and the first stud is butt-joined and nonhistoric. From the first stud to the post between bays A and B, the sheathing is continuous, feather-edged, and probably historic. The third stud is a historic stud in a historic position and whitewashed. Although the sheathing beyond the stud may be historic, the sheathing is not whitewashed and may have been replaced. In bay B, the first stud and brace are in a historic position and whitewashed. The joints between sheathing boards in this bay were not exposed, but the boards are not whitewashed. The boards may be historic material, but not in a historic position. In bay C, the second stud is in a historic position and is whitewashed. The joints between sheathing boards in this bay were not exposed, but the boards are not whitewashed. The boards may be historic material, but not in a historic position. In bay D, the second and third studs are in historic positions and whitewashed. The joints between sheathing boards in this bay were not exposed, but the boards beyond the studs are continuous across this bay and also whitewashed. These sheathing boards are probably historic material in their historic position. In bay E, the top 2 feet were exposed. The first 4 feet 2 inches of sheathing, left to right, is feather-edged and probably historic sheathing in its historic position. The balance of the sheathing to the north wall is butt-joined, nonhistoric material.

North and West Walls

No sheathing on these walls was exposed as part of this investigation.

Second Story

All sheathing is exposed on the interior of the second story. All sheathing has been painted or whitewashed except as noted. Again, all boards that are vertical-sawn and feather-edged are probably historic. All other material is nonhistoric.

South Wall

In the space between the east wall and the window opening, there are vertical-sawn, feather-edged sheathing boards in the top half and circular-sawn, butt-joined boards in the bottom half. The space beneath the first window is sheathed with vertical-sawn, tongue-and-groove material. In the space between the two windows, the sheathing is a mix of vertical-sawn, tongue-and-groove and butt-joined material. The top board of this space is continuous across the top of the window to the right, and has been cut to accommodate the window. The space beneath the second window is sheathed with vertical-sawn, butt-joined material. In the space between the second window and the west wall, the top three boards are circular-sawn, butt-joined sheathing. The rest of the sheathing is scrap lumber. In the gable, the sheathing between the east corner and the first queen post is circular-sawn and unpainted. The bottom board in the balance of the gable is circular-sawn and continuous across to the west corner. This board has a nonhistoric feathered edge to join the historic feathering of the board above. The other boards in the gable are vertical-sawn and feather-edged.

In summary, a small portion of sheathing in the upper half of the east end of the south wall, and most of the gable sheathing, is historic.

West Wall

In bay A, vertical-sawn, feather-edged sheathing is continuous over most of the whole wall area. One exception is an area 2 feet 5-1/2 inches high from the floor between the south wall and the first stud, where the sheathing is vertical-sawn and butt-joined. The feather-edged boards on this portion of wall vary in depth from 1 foot 1 inch to 1 foot 7 inches. In bay B, two boards at the bottom of this portion of wall are vertical-sawn, feather-edged, and continuous from post to post. Each board is approximately 1 foot 4 inches high. The top two boards at the north end are feather-edged, but the joint is reversed: high to the exterior and low to the interior. The top two boards are probably historic material that has been altered. The balance of sheathing is vertical-sawn, butt-joined boards. In bay C, three boards at the bottom of this portion of wall are vertical-sawn, feather-edged, and continuous from post to post. The joints match to either side of the window. Boards continuous across the bay may have been cut to accommodate the window. In bay E, the sheathing beneath the window is feather-joined in reverse, high to the exterior and low to the interior, which again probably indicates historic material that has been altered. The balance of the sheathing is butt-joined and nonhistoric.

North Wall

All sheathing on this wall and gable is butt-joined and nonhistoric.

East Wall

In bays E, D, C, B, and A, all sheathing is vertical-sawn, feather-edged, and continuous post to post. The joints match to either side of the windows; boards originally continuous across each bay may have been cut to accommodate window openings. Each bay has small patches of circular-sawn, butt-joined sheathing, and the bottom board above second-floor level in bay A has been completely replaced across the bay. On the east wall, the approximate height of the historic sheathing boards is 1 foot 4 to 5 inches.

Moisture and Thermal Protection

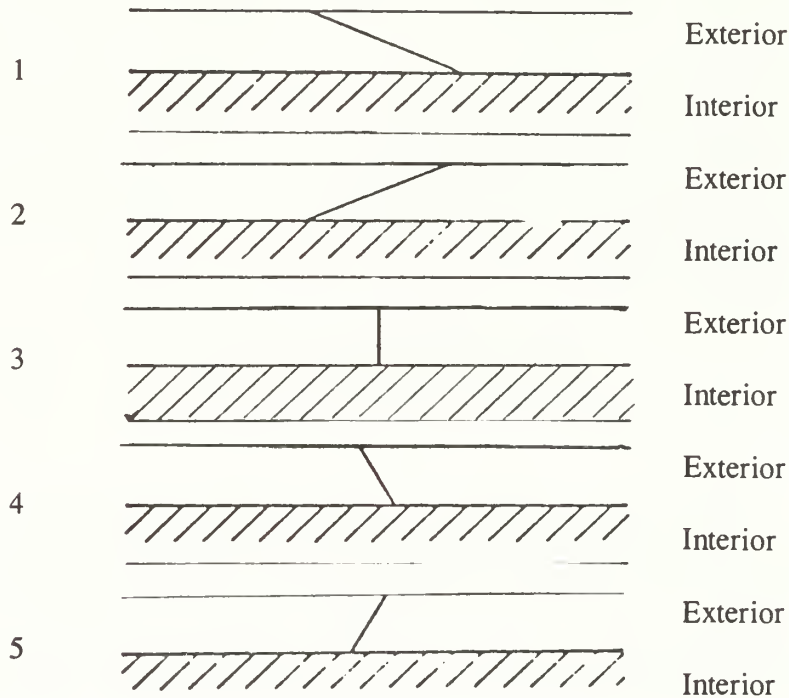
On the roof and most areas of the walls, nonhistoric building paper has been applied over sheathing. Some building paper is not asphalt-treated and has deteriorated.

There is no insulation, thermal glass, or storm windows or doors, and the second-story windows were installed without interior stops.

Exterior Siding and Trim

All elevations of the West India Goods Store are sided with tapered clapboards over building paper over sheathing. The four exterior corners have corner boards, and the upper edges of the north and south gables have fascia boards. A skirt board is continuous from corner board to corner board at the bottom of the south elevation. Cornices are continuous from corner board to corner board across the south elevation, and continuous north and south under the east and west eaves.

There are five types of extant clapboard joints evident on the West India Goods Store—four lap joints and a butt joint. These are illustrated and numbered below:



None can definitely be documented as historic. Joint 3 is probably nonhistoric. Joints 4 and 5 are also probably nonhistoric; these two joints are usually crudely made, and are probably imitative of joints 1 and 2. Also, in several places, one end of a clapboard is joined like 1 or 2, and the other end like 4 or 5. The Hawkes House at Salem Maritime NHS was completely re-sided ca. 1938-1939 with clapboards with joints 1 and 2 only, probably in close imitation of early 19th-century construction techniques. The Narbonne House, also at Salem Maritime NHS, has been substantially resided, but those clapboards documented as historic are joined like 1 or 2. From this evidence, joints 1 and 2 are called historic.

Joints 1 and 2 are used on the West India Goods Store in no apparent pattern. This indicates re-used historic clapboards, salvage material from contemporary structures, or clapboards installed ca. 1938-1939. On the Hawkes House, the joint pattern is 1 on the front, rear, and right (from the front) elevations, and type 2 on the left elevation. This pattern is corroborated by the Narbonne House and other Salem structures, such as the Daniels House.

On all elevations except the north, the joints are mixed, which probably indicates replacement. Further evidence for dating alterations, etc., is described, wall by wall.

Siding

South Elevation

Existing clapboards on the south elevation are nonhistoric. A ca. 1891-1895 photograph (fig. 11) shows the clapboarding of the upper portion of the south elevation, above the cornice. The view shows 23 clapboards from the top of cornice to the top of window surround. There are now 27 clapboards from the top of the cornice to the top of the window surround. The ca. 1891-1895 clapboards are laid approximately 4-5/8 inches to the weather. Existing clapboards are laid 4 inches to the weather. Thus, the clapboards of the upper portion were replaced with nonhistoric material after 1895. The clapboards on the lower elevation, below the cornice have also been replaced with nonhistoric material. The ca. 1891-1895 photograph shows a doorway continuous from cornice to sill at the west side of the south elevation. No clapboards are evident in the area shown. A newspaper photograph in the *Salem Evening News* on April 6, 1927 (fig. 16), shows the east quarter of the south elevation as it appeared when the structure was in the southwest corner of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House yard and used as a grocery store. The entire area from cornice to skirt board is filled with store-front glass construction. No clapboards are evident in the area shown. Clapboards were installed on the lower portion of the West India Goods Store during the ca.-1928 SPNEA restoration. Some or all clapboards were replaced in 1938 by the National Park Service, but the location or extent of replacement is unrecorded. Some clapboards also were replaced in 1964-1965 by the NPS; again, the location or extent of replacement is unrecorded.

West Elevation

Existing clapboards on the west elevation are probably nonhistoric. Early photographs of the west elevation do not have reference points such as windows to allow comparison with existing conditions. The existing clapboards are laid approximately 4-3/16 inches to the weather, which is seven-sixteenths of an inch difference from the exposure of clapboards on the south elevation ca. 1891-1895. Such a difference is not conclusive.

At the north end of the west elevation, as previously described under "Existing Conditions, Site," the first-story wall angled northeastward. The evidence for such configuration is two photographs: one taken ca. 1880, and the other ca. 1891 (figs. 5 and 10). When the wall was rebuilt and the corner squared, the clapboards used would largely have been new. Most of the clapboards on the north end of the first-story west elevation are nonhistoric. Evidence from this portion of the wall applies to the balance of the elevation. All five clapboard joints are evident on the west elevation. The lap joints vary in direction; the high point of the lap joints face north or south; and by depth, some joints lap 2 to 2-1/2 inches, others less than 1 inch. No pattern is apparent in the distribution of mixed joints, and the north end of the west wall is not sided differently from the balance. There is building paper evident from the interior between the clapboards and sheathing over the whole elevation. Although there is no precise documentation of changes, all siding is nonhistoric—at least in position—and has been variously replaced.

North Elevation

All wall framing of the north wall is modern nominal-dimension lumber, all sheathing is nonhistoric and all clapboards are butt-joined (joint 3). From this evidence, the clapboards are called nonhistoric. Existing clapboards on the north elevation are laid approximately 3-13/16 inches to the weather.

East Elevation

Existing clapboards on the east elevation are nonhistoric. A 1927 photograph (fig. 15) shows approximately 5 feet of the north end of the east elevation, including the east doorway. The view shows 21 clapboards from the top of the doorway surround to the bottom of the cornice fascia. There are now 25 clapboards from the top of the doorway surround to the bottom of the cornice fascia. The 1927 clapboards are each laid approximately 3-1/2 inches to weather. The 1927 view shows clapboards similarly installed from cornice to grade. Unless clapboards were installed differently along the length of the wall, the entire east wall has been reclad since 1927.

Trim

The trim is comprised of the corner boards, the cornices under the eaves and attached gutters and downspouts, the cornice over the south doorway and windows, the fascia boards of the gable ends, and the skirt board on the south elevation.

Existing corner boards are approximately three-quarters of an inch thick and vary in width from 5-5/8 inches to 6-3/4 inches. All early views of the structure show corner boards. Historic and early views of Salem (figs. 1-9) show corner boards on all wharf and waterfront structures. Evidence of historic and early structures outside of Salem indicates that the use of corner boards was a common building practice. This is corroborated by extant examples of buildings that are contemporary with the West India Goods Store but never used as wharf or waterfront structures. Although there is insufficient evidence to cite the West India Goods Store's extant corner boards as historic or nonhistoric, the structure was probably constructed with this detail.

No historic or early photographs clearly show the cornice under the eaves. The 1927 view (fig. 15) shows the cornice at the north end of the east elevation. The lower portion seems to be constructed similarly to the extant cornices. The eave cornices are boxes around the outer plate, which support the ends of the roof sheathing where there are no rafters or purlins. Evidence of similar size and condition of the inner and outer plates indicates that the detail is historic. No documentation shows that the extant cornices are historic, but this detail is evident on most maritime structures shown in historic and early views.

The molding at the top of the cornice is more difficult to document. The 1927 photograph (fig. 15) shows the lower portion of the cornice clearly, but the upper portion is obscured by a rain gutter. Comparison of the existing and early gable fasciae indicates that there was probably a molding at the top of the cornice. The ends of the existing gable fascia are angled and curved to follow the outline of the molding beyond. The ca. 1891-1895 photograph (fig. 11) shows square-ended fascia boards that extend far enough to cover the ends of the cornice molding. Without the molding, the cornice would end at the left edge of the fascia return and the shingle overhang

would be impossible. Scale comparison of the ca. 1891-1895 and extant fasciae returns show the size and position to match very closely. The fascia board in the 1891-1895 conceals the end of the molding. There is no documentation to prove that the extant molding or fascia detail is historic.

The extant gutter and downspout are nonhistoric. They were installed by the National Park Service after 1957, since they are not shown in figure 21. Gutters and downspouts are shown in the ca. 1891-1895 photograph of the southwest corner of the West India Goods Store; in the April 6, 1927, photograph of the southeast corner; and in the views from ca. 1938 and April 1938 (figs. 11, 16, 18, and 19). The ca. 1891-1895 shows a round metal downspout in the southwest corner and the west gutter just under the roof shingles. The April 6, 1927, view shows the east gutter approximately at the bottom of the eaves cornice. The downspout is missing in this view. The two 1938 views show the east and west gutters in the same position as the east gutter in 1927. The downspouts have been replaced with rectangular (perhaps wooden) downspouts at the southwest and southeast corners. A round metal downspout is shown at the northwest corner. The northeast corner is not shown ca. 1938. No downspout is shown at the northeast corner ca. 1927 (fig. 15). No historic views or views prior to 1890 show gutters or downspouts on waterfront structures.

The configuration of the extant cornice over the south doorway and windows is nonhistoric. The square portion of the extant cornice ends at the inside edge of the east and west corner boards of the south elevation. The ca. 1891-1895 photograph shows the west end of the cornice and shows the square portion of the cornice continuous to approximately the middle of the west corner board and the molding at the top of the cornice continuous to within approximately 1 inch of the west end of the south elevation.

The top molding also appears to project farther than the extant nonhistoric molding, but otherwise the ca. 1891-1895 and the extant cornice appear similarly detailed. The ca. 1891-1895 photograph shows what appears to be flashing nailed vertically to the corner board above the cornice. The extant detail is similar, although the flashing does not continue across the corner board, since the cornice extends only approximately 2 inches onto the corner boards.

The April 6, 1927, photograph shows the cornice continuous across the east corner board. The Shurrocks 1928 Proposal A (sheet 2 of Appendix B) shows the cornice continuous across both the east and west corner boards. A photograph taken in October 1937 (fig. 17), just before the structure was removed to the southeast corner of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House lot, shows the cornice detail similar to the extant detail. Between 1927 and 1938 the cornice was rebuilt. In 1964-1965, the cornice was removed, new flashing and building paper were installed, and the molding was replaced. No feature similar to the south-elevation cornice was found in any early or historic views of structures along the northeast coast that are similar to the West India Goods Store, or on contemporary structures in Salem.

The use of a gable fascia is probably historic. Gable fasciae are evident in the 1806 painting of Crowninshield Wharf (fig. 1) and in early views such as the 1887 photograph of Derby Wharf (fig. 7). No gable fasciae are shown in the ca.-1850 view of Appleton Wharf (fig. 2). The fabric of the extant fasciae is nonhistoric. The ca. 1891-1895 photograph (fig. 11) shows a board with a beaded lower edge and perhaps one-half to three-quarters of an less deep than the extant board. The extant board does not have a beaded edge. The beaded board shown in the 1891-1895 photograph is square-ended, as discussed previously.

A skirt board 1 foot 1-3/8 inches high trims the bottom of the south elevation. The earliest evidence of the skirt board at the bottom of the south elevation is the April 6, 1927, photograph (fig. 16). The skirt board may have been a detail added when the first-story south elevation was altered as a storefront. No historic or early views show waterfront or wharf structures with this detail. The Hawkes House and other contemporary residential structures in Salem have trim boards at the bottom of all elevations. Such boards are approximately the same width as corner and cornice boards. Wharf and warehouse structures shown in historic and early views have clapboards continuous to foundation level. Clapboards are likewise continuous to foundation level on the west, north, and east elevations of the West India Goods Store.

Doorways

The West India Goods Store has four doorways: two exterior and two interior.

Exterior Doorways

The doorway on the east elevation was probably installed after 1819, the year Palfrey Court was opened. The earliest documentation of the door here is the 1927 photograph, which shows the north end of the east elevation (fig. 15). Although the door may have been installed after 1819 and prior to 1853, construction of a doorway on the east elevation while the structure was associated with the Derby-Prince-Ropes House is unlikely. The ca. 1891-1895 photograph (fig. 11), which shows a passage along the west elevation to the rear of the structure, indicates that service entrance was probably at the rear of the structure. The east doorway is also no larger than the south doorway, and it faces an inconvenient dead-end private street. The east doorway was probably a second entrance for a nonhistoric business or residence on the second story.

The restoration proposals prepared for the SPNEA in 1928 show three different east doors (see Shurrocks' proposals in Appendix B). Proposal A shows a blank opening, perhaps indicating that the door extant prior to the restoration was to remain. There is no documentation for any door prior to the extant door. Proposal C shows a door similar in detail to the extant door, with a single 9-light sash. Proposal D shows a door with a single 12-light sash. In both Proposals C and D, the design of the east door matches the design of the south door. In Proposal A, which was probably the closest to 1928 existing conditions, the south door is not drawn to match the east door. From this evidence, both the east and south doors were probably made and installed in existing openings ca. 1928.

The extant east and south doors are identical in detail. The doors are double-thickness; the interior boards are laid horizontally and the exterior boards are laid vertically; and the doors each have a single fixed 9-light sash. The extant window muntin detail is shown in Shurrocks' Proposal C (see Appendix B). The doors are each hung on three wrought-iron strap hinges with pintles.

The evidence for earlier conditions of the south door is a ca. 1891-1895 photograph, the April 6, 1927, photograph, and restoration Proposal A prepared for SPNEA in 1928 (see figures 11 and 16, and Shurrocks' proposals in Appendix B).

The ca. 1891-1895 photograph shows a doorway at the far west end of the south elevation; its door has flush beaded panels and two lights. The April 6, 1927, photograph shows the east portion of the south elevation. No door is shown, but this photograph—together with the south elevation drawn by Shurrocks as his Proposal A—shows that in 1928 a doorway was in the center of the south elevation, and that Proposal A is probably a record of those existing conditions.

Discussion will follow concerning the historic stairway, which probably rose along the west wall at the south end, directly in front of the doorway shown in the ca. 1891-1895 view, and the historic office, which was probably on the second story at the south end (see the sections “Existing Conditions, Stairways” and “Partitions”). The location of the stairway and office indicate that the doorway location shown in the ca. 1891-1895 photograph is historic.

No historic views and only one early view show doorways in street-front structures with the gable end to the street. The ca. 1893-1894 Derby Street-South River photograph (fig. 13), which shows a structure similar to the West India Goods Store, shows the doorway in the far left corner of the street facade, which seems to corroborate the ca. 1891-1895 photographic evidence.

Interior Doors

Both interior doors are nonhistoric. In the first story, the door to the toilet in the northeast corner was installed ca. 1928 by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (see Shurrocks’ Proposal A, in Appendix B.) In the second story, the louvered door in the partition between the north and south portions of the second story was installed during alterations of the second story as a residence. The partition and doorway are not shown on the 1958 Historic American Buildings Survey drawings (Appendix A). The door is post-1958.

Windows

Windows are numbered left to right from the exterior and described by story and elevation. Interior trim is described in the section “Existing Conditions, Interior Finishes.”

Basement Level

The basement level has no extant openings to the exterior, and no such openings are seen in the early views.

First Story

South Wall

There are two window openings in the first story of the south wall. Each opening is approximately 4 feet 1-1/4 inches wide by 4 feet 8-1/2 inches high, with the top of the sill 1 foot 8 inches from the floor. Each opening has a bay window with a 25-light center panel and one

five-light panel to each side. The sides of both windows have flat-board exterior surrounds 4-1/2 inches thick, and sills are 1-1/4 inches thick at the exterior face.

The existing bay windows were constructed and installed in 1928 after the designs of Alfred Shurrocks (see Appendix B). Shurrocks' 'Shop Window for School of Weaving' was the working drawing for construction of the existing bay windows. Shurrocks' Proposal C shows the installation of the bay windows. Shurrocks' Proposals B and D show two taller bay windows, each with a 12-light center panel and one four-light panel to each side. This design is very similar to a bay window saved from the warehouse structure on Central Wharf at Salem Maritime NHS and now in storage.

Both windows shown in Proposals B and D are approximately 5 feet 2 inches wide by 6 feet 2 inches high. Both windows in Proposal D are called out in plan as "new windows." Shurrocks' various proposals—with more or less elaborate details such as bay windows, garlanded dado panels, fan lights, etc.—probably resulted from SPNEA's instructions. In a letter to the woman responsible for the West India Goods Store's 1928 restoration and future, the corresponding secretary for SPNEA provides an excellent summary of the results: "His (architect Shurrocks') advice (could help decide) whether or not to use the street front or the garden (east) front or both. Also, as to the location and treatment of windows and anything else calculated to make of the shed something so pretty that people will come from the Pacific Coast merely to see it, and after all is said and done, since we are working under no restrictions as to utilitarian aesthetics we can go as far as we want to in making the (shed) attractive."⁴³ Two points to especially note in this exchange are the importance of windows in a structure otherwise plain, and the emphasis on the garden front, which in 1928 was the front yard of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House.

Evidence of earlier conditions is shown in the ca. 1891-1895 and April 6, 1927, photographs (figs. 11 and 16), and in Shurrocks' Proposal A (see Appendix B). The ca. 1891-1895 photograph shows a doorway at the west end of the south elevation, in the position of the extant west bay windows. The April 6, 1927, photograph shows storefront construction in the same position as the extant east bay window. Shurrocks' Proposal A, which probably shows 1928 existing conditions, shows storefront construction in the positions of both the extant east and west bay windows.

One possible historic configuration of the first-story south wall is shown in the ca. 1893-1894 photograph of a Salem building similar to the West India Goods Store (fig. 13). The structure is shown with the doorway at the far left end of the street elevation, and a single double-hung window to the right of the doorway.

Efforts to investigate the physical remains by x-ray photography and by removal of some interior finish materials were inconclusive. As discussed in the section "Existing Conditions, Walls," little comment can be made on the exact historic configuration of the first-story south wall until the remains of the historic sill and girt are fully exposed.

⁴³ Correspondence, Appleton to Gilman, 1928. Collection of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, MA.

West Wall

There are three window openings in the first story of the west wall. Each is approximately 2 feet 7 inches wide by 4 feet 4-1/2 inches high, with the top of the sills approximately 2 feet 8 inches from the floor. Each window has double-hung, 8-over-12-light sash. Windows 1 and 2 have surrounds 4-1/2 inches wide of bevelled molding applied to beaded surround boards. Window 3 has a surround 4-3/4 inches wide of figured molding applied to flat surround boards. All three windows have drip caps at the top of the surrounds and sills approximately 1-3/4 inches thick at the face.

Historically, the west wall faced onto the front yard of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House. The owner of the house had his business in the West India Goods Store throughout the historic period, 1801-1853. Unlike the east wall, which faced onto unoccupied land through 1819 and onto a semi-public dead-end street thereafter, the west wall was plainly visible to the structure's owner and family. Knowing that first-story openings are particularly susceptible to entry, the conclusion from study of the historic site arrangement of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House and the West India Goods Store is that there would have been possible historic first-story window openings on the west, but not the east, walls.

The earliest photograph of the west wall was taken in 1880 (fig. 5) and shows approximately the north half of the west wall. The first window, left to right, is not shown in the 1880 photograph. The surround detail of the first and second windows is similar; both have a bevelled molding. The details are similar possibly because the two windows were made and installed at the same time. The ca. 1891-1897 view from the cupola of the Custom House (fig. 12) shows a portion of the west wall, and shows first-story windows 2 and 3. If windows 1 and 2 are contemporary, and window 1 is not shown in an 1880 view and window 2 is shown in a ca. 1891-1897 view, then windows 1 and 2 were installed sometime between 1880 and 1897.

The figured molding surround of window 3 matches the surround detail of the two south-wall second-story windows. The two south-wall second-story windows are called nonhistoric because studs have been cut and moved to accommodate the openings. Window 3, similarly detailed, was probably made and installed with the two second-story south-wall windows, and is also nonhistoric.

On the interior, wood finish materials were removed to reveal evidence of historic and existing window framing. No studs were moved to frame window 1, although a short vertical brace was nailed in place above window 1. One stud was moved to frame window 2, and a short vertical brace was nailed in place at the south end above window 2. No studs were moved to frame window 3, although a stud and brace were cut. The upper portions of the stud and brace are in place above the window and toe-nailed into the head of the window frame. An additional stud was added as frame blocking to the north of window 3. The additional stud is toe-nailed into place.

North Wall

There are two window openings in the first story of the north wall. Window 1 is approximately 2 feet 7 inches wide by 1 foot 2-1/2 inches high, with the top of the sill approximately 5 feet 8 inches from the interior finish floor. A single three-light sash is hinged at the top and opens outward. Opening 2 is approximately 2 feet 6-3/4 inches wide by 4 feet 3-3/4 inches high, with the sill approximately 2 feet 7 inches from the interior finish floor. The window has double-hung 8-

over-12-light sash. Both windows have flat-board surrounds 4-3/4 inches wide and sills 1-7/8 inches thick.

Shurrocks' Proposal A (see Appendix B), which is probably a record of existing conditions in 1928, shows no windows in the first-story north wall. Proposals C and D both show windows in the same positions as extant windows. Both windows 1 and 2 were probably installed during the 1928 restoration work.

There is no photographic record of prior conditions of the north wall.

East Wall

There are four window openings in the first story of the east wall. Each is approximately 2 feet 7 inches wide. Windows 1, 2, and 3 are approximately 4 feet 3-1/2 inches high, with the top of the sill approximately 2 feet 8 inches from the floor. Window 4 is 1 foot 2-1/2 inches high, with the top of the sill 5 feet 6-1/2 inches from the floor. Windows 1, 2, and 3 have double-hung 8-over-12-light sash. Window 4 has a single three-light sash hinged at the top and opening outward, as noted on Shurrocks' Proposal D (see Appendix B). All windows have flat-board surrounds 4-1/2 inches wide. Windows 1 and 3 have sills 3 inches thick with flat bottoms; windows 2 and 4 have sills 1-3/4 inches thick with sloping bottoms.

One photograph shows an earlier condition of the first-story east wall. The 1927 photograph of the north end of the east wall (fig. 15) shows no opening in the position of extant window 4. This is corroborated by Shurrocks' Proposal A (see Appendix B), which shows no openings in the positions of extant windows 1, 3, or 4.

The opening in window 2 position is shown with double-hung 2-over-2 sash. The 2-over-2 sash matches in design the four-light fixed sash of the south-elevation storefront construction shown in Proposal A, and matches in detail the 2-over-2-light sash of the south-wall second-story openings shown in the April 6, 1927, photograph (fig. 16). The 1927 photograph (fig. 15) shows the south elevation of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House with similar double-hung 2-over-2-light sash in all first- and second-story window openings.) The two south-wall second-story openings are shown in the ca. 1891-1895 photograph (fig. 11) with 8-over-12-light sash. Window 2 on the first-story east wall might have been altered along with the two south-wall second-story windows, but more likely window 2 was installed at the time of the nonhistoric storefront alteration. Based on the site plan ca. 1801-1819, there was probably no opening in position 2 when the West India Goods Store was constructed.

In Proposals C and D, Shurrocks shows four windows in the first-story east wall. Each proposal depicts window 1 as a bay window, windows 2 and 3 with double-hung 6-over-6-light sash, and window 4 with a single three-light sash. Windows 1, 2, and 3 were to be centered under the windows. In Proposal A, window 2 was not drawn centered under window 3, and the extant window 2 is similarly not centered under window 3. Before construction in 1928, the decision was probably made to retain the one extant opening on the first story, replace the sash, and add other openings as designed, except for the bay window in window 1 position, which received double-hung sash. Windows on the east elevation are shown with double-hung 6-over-6-light sash in Proposals C and D. The extant sash are 8-over-12-light. This change of detail was probably to match windows extant in 1928, probably on the west wall. Also, windows for the 1928 restoration of the

Derby-Prince-Ropes House required the design of double-hung 8-over-12-light sash measuring 2 feet 9-1/2 inches wide by 3 feet 10 inches high. These dimensions are much closer to the extant West India Goods Store openings than the sash designed by Shurrocks for the Derby-Prince-Ropes House dormers, which were double-hung 6-over-6 light sash measuring 2 feet 1-1/2 inches wide by 3 feet 5-3/4 inches high (see "Sash for Restoration of the Richard Derby House," Appendix B).

There is no evidence to document the difference in sill thicknesses between windows 1 and 3 to windows 2 and 4. Note that window 1 on the second-story east wall also has a 3-inch-thick sill.

Second Story

South Wall

There are two openings in the second story of the south wall. Each opening is approximately 2 feet 8-1/4 inches wide by 4 feet 3-1/2 inches high, with the top of the sills 1 foot 9-1/4 inches from the floor. Each window has double-hung 8-over-12 light sash; each has a surround 4-3/4 inches wide consisting of figured molding applied to flat boards, and a sill approximately 1-3/4 inches thick at the face.

The photographic evidence of earlier conditions of windows 1 and 2, in the south wall of the second story, are the photographs of the West India Goods Store ca. 1891-1895, April 6, 1927, and ca. 1938 (figs. 11, 16, and 18), and the ca. 1893-1914 photograph of the structure similar to the West India Goods Store (fig. 13).

The ca. 1891-1895 photograph shows the west end of the second-story south wall with a window sash and surround that match existing window details. The April 6, 1927, photograph shows the 2-over-2-light sash previously mentioned in discussion of the first-story east-wall windows (see the section "Existing Conditions, Windows"). The ca.-1938 photograph shows 8-over-12-light sash and insect screening over the lower portions only.

The framing of the second-story south wall is exposed on the interior. From evidence of original stud and brace configuration, neither window 1 nor 2 is in an original position. Braces at the east and west end have been cut to create windows 1 and 2, and one stud has been removed for each opening. As described in "Existing Conditions, Walls," the wall was built without a center stud. The historic central stud space was 3 feet 10 inches—exceptionally wide for the West India Goods Store. The historic stud spacing along the south wall, excluding the center space, averages 2 feet 4-1/4 inches. The historic stud spacing along the east and west walls averages 2 feet 5-1/2 inches.

The second widest historic stud spacing in the West India Goods Store is 3 feet 1/2 inches at the south end of bay D, second-story east wall. This spacing probably accommodated a brace from the post between bays D and C to the girt.

As a comparison, the widest window opening in the Derby-Prince-Ropes House is 2 feet 9-1/2 inches. Historic openings in the West India Goods Store may have matched those of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House, but were probably not larger. (See Shurrocks' "Sash for Restoration of the Richard Derby House," detail A, sheet 5, drawing 373/28018, Appendix B.)

The historic brace configuration, the absence of a central stud or regular stud spacing in a somewhat symmetrical structure, and a space 4 feet 2 inches wide probably indicates a central window or doorway—perhaps a double window or doorway into the loft.

The historic openings of the south wall might have been framed either of two ways. Evidence of opening framing in the warehouse structure on Central Wharf shows that the historic windows may have been framed into blocking that was surface-nailed to the inside of the studs framing the opening. A head and sill were end-nailed through the studs. Evidence on the south wall of the second story of the West India Goods Store shows that the windows may have been framed with head and sill let-into studs to either side. Two studs extant along the second-story south wall have cuts spaced 3 feet 1 inch apart and 3 feet 3-1/2 inches apart, respectively, and a third stud with one cut 2 feet 7 inches from the floor. All cuts would accommodate a member 4 to 4-1/2 inches. The studs with two cuts each have the remains of some figured molding at the top near the plate. This, along with the evidence that the spacing of cuts varies by 2-1/2 inches, might indicate that the lumber is salvage material. The stud with a single cut may also be salvage material.

West Wall

There are five window openings in the second story of the west wall. Each is approximately 2 feet 8 inches wide by 4 feet 1-1/2 inches high, with the top of the sill 1 foot 10-1/2 inches from the floor. Each window has double-hung, 8-over-12-light sash with flat board surrounds, the head of which is flush with the fascia below the eaves cornice. The window sills are 1-3/4 inches thick at the face, with sloping bottoms.

Windows 1 and 2 are not evident in the two earliest views of the west elevation. In the ca.-1880 view (fig. 5), there is clearly no window in the position of the extant window 2. The position for window 1 may be obscured by the tree, but openings 1 and 2 are probably nonhistoric.

Window 3 is not shown in any historic or early views, but interior evidence indicates that the extant opening is nonhistoric. In order to accommodate the opening, the south stud of the framing has been cut from its original position, moved, and nailed into place. It cannot be determined if a window was framed in the center space when the studs were in their historic positions. All sheathing below sill height is historic, and all sheathing above sill height is nonhistoric. This probably indicates a major alteration in this bay: the removal of a historic window, the enlarging of the opening, and the installation of a larger window.

Window 4 is not shown in any historic or early views, but interior evidence suggests that the extant opening is nonhistoric. The original construction of this portion of wall had two braces, one each let into the north and south posts. The north brace seems to be in its original condition. The south brace, which would have continued into a pocket in the plate across the opening, has been cut in line with the stud that was moved to the south.

Window 5 is not shown in any historic or early views, but interior evidence indicates that the extant opening is nonhistoric. The evidence is similar to that for window 3: in order to accommodate the opening, the north stud of the framing has been cut from its original position, moved, and nailed into place. Again, it cannot be determined if a window was framed in the center space when the studs were in their historic positions. All sheathing around the windows is historic,

which probably indicates that any alteration of this bay was not major: the stud was simply cut and moved, the sheathing cut and removed, and the window installed.

Shurrocks' Proposal A (see Appendix B), which is probably a record of 1928 existing conditions, shows the second-story west wall with no openings. Either there were no openings ca. 1928, or Shurrocks proposed to close all openings, perhaps to eliminate the view onto the roof of the one-story structure shown to the west in an October 1937 photograph (fig. 17). Although obscured by trees, the ca. 1891-1897 view of the West India Goods Store from the Custom House cupola (fig. 12) does show a vague rhythm of light and dark areas on the second-story west wall. These possibly correspond to window openings and the clapboarding between. Shurrocks' Proposal A notation of "Plaster" on the interior walls of bays 1 and 2, second-story west wall, might indicate an existing finish, since the note is not for "new plaster." This interior finish might indicate that indeed there were no windows ca. 1928, and that windows installed prior to 1891-1897 had been removed prior to 1928 and were replaced during the 1928 restoration.

On the HABS drawings (Appendix A, sheet 2), window 5 on the second-story west wall is probably drawn and dimensioned incorrectly. No photographs or other documentation show alteration of window 5 since 1958.

North Wall

There is one window opening on the second story of the north wall. The opening is approximately 2 feet 8 inches wide by 4 feet 1 inch high, with the top of the sill 1 foot 11-3/4 inches from the floor. The window has a flat-board surround and a sill 1-3/4 inches thick at the face, with double-hung, 8-over-12-light sash.

The north wall is constructed of nonhistoric nominal-dimension lumber, and the window opening is nonhistoric. Shurrocks' Proposal A shows no opening on the second-story north wall. Proposal C shows one opening over a proposed sink, and Proposal D shows two openings. The opening in Proposal C does not align with either opening in Proposal D. The conclusion from this evidence is that the window was extant no earlier than 1928, and was installed as shown in Shurrocks' Proposal C.

East Wall

There are five window openings on the second story of the east wall. Each is approximately 2 feet 8-1/2 inches wide by 4 feet 1 inch high, with the top of the sill 2 feet 2 inches from the floor. Each window has a flat-board surround, the head of which is flush with the fascia below the eaves cornice. The sills of windows 2-5 are 1-3/4 inches thick at the face. The sill of window 1 is 3 inches thick at the face, with a flat bottom. The double-hung sash have 8-over-12-lights.

One early photograph shows a prior condition of the second-story east wall. The 1927 photograph of the north end of the east wall (fig. 15) shows no opening in the position of window 5. This is corroborated by Shurrocks' Proposal A, which shows no opening in the position of extant window 5. There is not sufficient documentation to say whether window 5 is historic or nonhistoric. Some of the second-story north wall at bay E has been rebuilt with modern nominal-dimension lumber and evidence has been lost. Chiefly, the plate in bay E is nonhistoric and the historic stud spacing is not evident.

For lack of photographic evidence, the rest of the window openings on the second story of the east wall must be described from evidence of the framing and sheathing. The southern studs framing windows 1, 3, and 4 have been cut from original positions, moved, and nailed into place. It cannot be determined if a window was framed in each center space when the studs were in their historic positions. The sheathing around these three windows is historic and in original positions. This probably indicates that the alterations of bays A, C, and D were not major: that the extant nonhistoric openings are the first to be installed in this wall.

Window 2 is nonhistoric. A brace that would have cut across the window has been cut and nailed to a stud in a nonhistoric position.

Again, when constructed, the east wall faced vacant land and for security probably had few windows. The 1928 restoration emphasis on the east wall as the "garden front" is probably why the east wall has an opening in nearly each bay.

Stairways

There are two extant exterior stairways and two extant interior stairways. The south exterior stairway was discussed in "Existing Conditions, Foundation." The east exterior stairway is the step from sidewalk to the finished floor level of the first-story interior. As described in "Existing Conditions, Exterior Siding and Trim," the east doorway is probably nonhistoric, based on structural evidence, and the fact that the east wall of the structure originally faced onto vacant land. By association, the single step is also nonhistoric.

On the interior, access from the first story to the basement level is a hatch-covered five-step open-riser stairway in bay E. The hatch cover is several layers of flooring boards, the top layer of which is flush with extant flooring. The cover fits into a nonhistoric framed opening. Three layers of flooring are evident around the edges of the opening. Opening, hatch cover, and stairway are nonhistoric and were constructed after 1938. The 1928 Proposal A by Shurrocks (see Appendix B) shows no access, interior or exterior, to a basement level. Since Proposal A is probably an accurate record of 1928 existing conditions, the basement level and access were constructed after the structure was acquired and removed by the National Park Service. A "remodeling" proposed by the NPS and approved May 31, 1946, is the earliest record of access to a basement level. (A print of the 1946 drawing is on file at Salem Maritime NHS, but the print was not legible enough to be reproduced in this report.)

Shurrocks' Proposal A shows a ladder north of the post between bays D and E on the first-story west wall. The ladder has since been removed and a stairway has been constructed in the northwest corner, but a paint imprint of the ladder is evident on the siding in the position shown on the drawings. Although the ladder (which was removed after 1928), the extant interior siding, and the paint imprint are all nonhistoric, there may have been an earlier, historic ladder to the second story in the northwest corner. The probable historic configuration of the northwest corner was an angled wall on the first story, overhung by the squared corner of the second story. By scaled measurements from the ca.-1880 and the 1891 photographs of the north end of the west wall (figs. 5 and 10), the second story overhung the first for approximately 5 feet 6 inches along the west and north walls. The exterior length of bay E along the west wall is 8 feet 11 inches. The difference

between the overhang and the length of bay E is approximately 3 feet 4 inches. The ladder removed after 1928 was 1 foot 6-1/2 inches wide including rails, and stood 6-1/2 inches from the north face of the post between bays D and E. The angled first-story wall configuration would still allow adequate clearance for a ladder along the west wall. Evidence of framing for a historic ceiling opening in this position was lost when the floor was opened after 1928 to accommodate the extant stairway.

There is evidence for another interior stairway that has also been removed. The ca. 1891-1895 photograph of the south elevation (fig. 11) shows the doorway at the far west end. At the street front or south end of the second story, there is evidence of a partitioned office (see "History, Similar Structures" and "Stairways"). The extant ceiling finish in the southwest corner of the first story has a butt-joined wood patch, which is probable evidence of a stairway rising from the front doorway to an office on the second story. The ceiling patch is 3 feet 2-1/2 inches wide, measuring from the interior finish of the west wall to the interior edge of patch. The patch extends from the south-wall girder to the south face of the girder between bays A and B. The girder between the north and south halves of bay A has been cut and patched in line with the ceiling patch.

The response from the Cohasset Historical Society (see "History, Similar Structures") describes a stairway in the Cohasset Maritime Museum that rose directly from the front doorway on the first story to near the office on the second. At the top of the stairway, a person would turn about and enter the office through another doorway. The structure dates to ca. 1760, but its second-story office is not necessarily original. The response describes the handrail detail for the stairway: "Hand-forged staples show that there was a rope bannister from the very first and is used today (although with new rope)."

The original West India Goods Store main stairway was perhaps a similar steep, open-riser ladder-stair. The girder between the north and south halves of bay A was cut, probably to allow headroom for a less-steeply sloped replacement stairway. The girder is cut in a rough fashion, and the cut portion shows recently exposed wood, rather than the adjacent age-stained uncut wood. The long ceiling patch, from the south wall to the girder between bays A and B, probably dates from the nonhistoric construction of a stairway with a longer run, and the construction of the first-story vestibule partition described below. Exact dates and reasons for the girder cut and stairway alteration, however, cannot be documented.

If the main stairway of the West India Goods Store rose from the first story to the second in the southwest corner, the stairway must have landed within the office at the south end of the second story. The evidence of a partition between bays A and B on the second story is the pockets cut in the west and east posts between the bays. (See also "Existing Conditions, Partitions.") Each post has a pocket for horizontal and angled partition supports. The horizontal member at the west end would block any opening or doorway into the rest of the second story at the top of the stairway. There was probably a landing at the top of the stairway in front of the partition.

Directly east of the southwest-corner ceiling patch in the south half of bay A is a paint imprint, probably from a partition that has been removed. The paint imprint is approximately 3 inches wide, which indicates that the partition was probably a vertical-board wall with nailing strips or molding at the top on both sides. Although no information is available to determine if the partition was historic or nonhistoric, it probably postdates 1853. Beginning in 1853, the structure

was used by two businesses simultaneously.⁴⁴ The partition probably provided a common entryway or vestibule inside the front doorway, at the foot of the main stairway. The partition might date to the nonhistoric construction of a stairway with a longer run, evidenced by the long ceiling patch.

Partitions

Basement Level

There are no extant partitions in the basement level. The structure was first moved ca. 1911-1912, and evidence of a possible historic basement level containing partitions was lost when the site was excavated for a larger foundation.

First Story

Shurrocks' Proposal A (see Appendix B) shows a toilet area 3 feet 6 inches square partitioned in the northeast corner of the first story. The thickness of the walls as drawn indicates that the walls were probably of single-thickness vertical-board construction. There is one doorway in the south wall of the partition. The feature to the west of the toilet is drawn with the same double-line thickness as the toilet partition, but is unidentified. The toilet and feature were probably extant in 1928 prior to restoration work.

Shurrocks' Proposal C shows partitions for two toilets, a lavatory, and a dumbwaiter. The partition for the dumbwaiter is continuous to the second story. The two toilets are shown side by side in the northeast corner, with the lavatory south and the dumbwaiter west of the west toilet. This arrangement allowed a vestibule inside the east doorway. The south wall of the lavatory was proposed at the centerline of the girder between bays D and E. The two toilets are each dimensioned 3 feet 6 inches along the north wall by 4 feet 6 inches. The lavatory measures 3 feet 6 inches by 4 feet. The dumbwaiter measures 1 foot 8 inches square.

The 1928 work probably included construction of only two toilets opening to the interior, since there is no evidence for the construction of the dumbwaiter or separate lavatory. A "remodeling" proposed by the National Park Service and approved May 31, 1946, shows the north-south partitions of the 1928 toilets in dashed lines as removed. (A print of the 1946 drawing is on file at Salem Maritime NHS, but the print was not legible enough to be reproduced in this report.) The extant partitions, except for a portion of 1928 partition retained around the doorway to the toilet, were constructed ca. 1946. This includes the installation of the shower and shelving partitions.

Between 1928 and 1946, two partitions each 6 feet 2-1/2 inches high were constructed at the east and west posts between bays C and D. Between the partitions was a 4-foot opening. Both partitions had open shelving on the south side. No partitions are shown in this position on any of Shurrocks' 1928 proposals. Both are shown on the 1946 "remodeling" drawing. The east partition

⁴⁴ Kuehn, "HSR."

has been removed; the west partition is extant. The partitions are not shown on the 1958 HABS drawings (Appendix A).

Shurrocks' Proposal A also shows a single-thickness board partition that extended east-west across the structure just north of the posts between bays B and C. The partition has a central opening measuring 2 feet 6 inches. The partition was probably extant in 1928, because a similar partition is shown in Proposal C approximately 3 feet north of the position in Proposal A, with the note "Relocate partition as indicated." In Proposal D, the partition is shown in the same position as in Proposal C, although without the note. The partition is not shown in the 1946 "remodeling" proposal, and was probably removed sometime between 1928 and 1946. Whether or not the partition was historic has not been determined. Possible historic partition stud and brace pockets in extant historic posts and girders were not exposed during this investigation. Based on evidence in similar structures, however, historic partitions generally separated offices, and did not divide retail and storage areas.

Second Story

The three extant partitions on the second story are nonhistoric. No partitions are shown on the second story of Shurrocks' Proposal A, and only the never-constructed dumbwaiter partitions are shown in Proposals C and D (see Appendix B). The 1946 "remodeling" proposal shows no partitions in the second story. The extant second-story partitions were constructed after 1946, the year the concessioner began living in the second story and the rear of the first story.

There is evidence of a probable second-story historic partition that extended east-west across the structure between bays A and B. Figures 49-52 and 22 show the cuts in the east and west posts between bays A and B where supports for the partition were let in. Each cut would have received one angled brace and probably one horizontal member. These would have been pegged together and to the post.

The partition is called historic because of the similarity between the method of cutting the pockets for the partition supports and the method of cutting the pockets for studs in the girt and plate. In each, the full depth is drilled at each end of a cut and the balance is chiselled away.

Additional physical evidence for the partition was lost when the horizontal member of the trussed rafter pair above the partition location was replaced. The lost evidence includes: (a) the pocket where the angled brace was let into the bottom of the horizontal member; and (b) the pockets where the partition's studs were framed into the bottom of the same member. However, the girder below the partition location is historic; if exposed, it might show the historic stud spacing and size, and the location of any opening in the partition. (Evidence of an horizontal member at each post proves that there was no doorway at the east or west ends of the partition.)

The partition was probably removed prior to 1928. Shurrocks' Proposal A (see Appendix B) does not document a partition in this position.

Interior Finishes

Basement Level

There are no interior finish materials in the basement level.

First Story

Walls

South wall: All interior finish materials on the south wall are probably nonhistoric, and were probably installed or replaced when the bay windows were installed ca. 1928.

West, east, and north walls: Generally, the interior wall finishes in bays A-C are a mix of materials installed in short lengths, and joined with either butt-joints or tongue-and-groove joints. Although butt-joined salvaged historic material may have been used, the majority of material is nonhistoric. Evidence of whitewash on sheathing and studs behind the interior finish material probably indicates that the structure was occupied before any extant finish materials were installed. In bays D and E, nonhistoric center- and edge-beaded tongue-and-groove wood siding is extant, except in the toilet, where some plasterboard was installed in 1946. All of Shurrocks' proposals for 1928 (see Appendix B) show the walls as being their present thickness, with no notes calling out new materials. All extant siding was probably in place by 1928.

Ceilings

All ceiling finish materials are nonhistoric, although some may be salvage materials from contemporary structures. In bay A—except for the patch over the possible southwest stairway, which is butt-joined nonhistoric material—the ceiling is finished with boards that lap-join at the top on one edge and at the bottom on the other edge. In bay A, this material varies in width from 11 inches to 1 foot 4 inches. In bay B, the ceiling is the same material, varying in width from 1 foot 5 inches to 1 foot 7 inches. In bay C, the same material and butt-joined boards are mixed. The board width in bay C varies from 1 foot to 2 feet 1 inch. The opening in bay C, which might possibly be a historic hoist opening, but which has modern nominal-dimension framing above the ceiling and no documentation, is patched with the nonhistoric beaded siding used on the walls of bays D and E.

Bay D has butt-joined boards that vary in width from 8-1/4 inches to 12 inches. Both the difference in joints and dimensions between this material and the ceiling finish of bays A-C indicate that the material is probably nonhistoric. Also, the ceiling finish in bay D abuts the casing around the girders; in bays A to C, the casing abuts the ceiling finish. Bay E has tongue-and-groove, center- and edge-beaded boards 5-1/4 inches wide; these are nonhistoric. The ceiling material in bay E is the same as the wall finish.

Shurrocks' Proposals A and D (see Appendix B) both call-out "Plaster. ceil" on the first story. From other evidence, Proposal A is probably a record of existing conditions ca. 1928. From evidence of plaster above the extant ceiling material near the southwest-corner horizontal brace, at

least a portion of bay A was plastered. The extent and detail of plastering throughout the first story has not been determined.

All casings around girders are probably nonhistoric.

Floors

The nonhistoric flooring is varnished.

Second Story

Walls

The perimeter walls and posts are whitewashed. There is no documentation of historic paint. All paint, including the paint applied in 1977 is deteriorated. Nonhistoric partitions are finished with composition board that is painted or papered with late 19th-century Boston newspapers.

Figure 22, which illustrated an earlier historic structure report,⁴⁵ shows the ca.-1964 condition of the east wall near the post between bays A and B. The wall north of the post is finished with beaded vertical siding. The wall south of the post is covered, but the material does not have a bead within the same interval as the material north of the post, nor does the material have the same finish. Figure 22 is the only early view. There is no documentation of when the materials were installed or removed.

Shurrocks' 1928 restoration Proposals A, C, and D show the second story in plan. All proposals show different schemes for interior finishes, each of which is probably a variation of 1928 existing conditions. Proposals C and D show a finish material other than the interior of the wall sheathing on the west wall of bays A and B and the south portion of bay C. In Proposal D, the material is called-out as "Plaster." In Proposal A, only the wall of bays A and B are called out as "Plaster." Proposal A shows no windows along the west wall.

Deteriorated lath nails were found in one stud of the west wall in bay A, so there was plaster extant ca. 1928. Whether bay B and part of bay C were plastered, and when the plaster was installed or removed, are not documented.

Ceiling

The roof sheathing and purlins are unfinished. All historic members of the trussed rafters are whitewashed. There is no documentation of historic paint. Some nonhistoric members are whitewashed or partially whitewashed.

Floor

The nonhistoric flooring is varnished.

⁴⁵ Souder, "HSR."

Existing Structural Conditions

By James Wolf, Structural Engineer

The building is a two-story structure of wood frame and heavy timber construction on a stone wall foundation with a crawl space under the first story.

The structure has been damaged severely by insects, probably powder post beetles, evidence of which can be seen throughout the building. In the early 1960's the building was treated by a professional exterminator to rid the building of the insects. However, by 1984, there was new evidence of insect reinfestation.

The first-floor framing has been modified many times and has suffered considerable insect damage, and so was reinforced in recent years by the addition of some new joists and three rows of post-and-beam supports. Of the three layers of flooring, the two lower layers are badly deteriorated.

The second-floor framing is wood joists spanning between heavy timber beams approximately 8 foot 6 inches apart. The floor has a noticeable permanent sag. The present flooring is laid on wood sleepers resting on other flooring below.

The roof construction is heavy timber trussed rafters, approximately 8 feet 5 inches on center, with wood purlins between them and wood sheathing. The roof system is generally in good condition.

The exterior walls are of heavy timber post-beam-knee brace construction with wood stud infills and horizontal sheathing 1 inch thick. The ends of the beams at the southwest corner post have been damaged severely by insects, and some knee braces have been severed.

All timber joints are mortised and tenoned with wooden pegs. The joints were not checked for load capacity.

Utility Systems

Electrical System

The structure has nonhistoric 100 amp. electrical service. The basic extant system was installed in 1946, but additional fixtures, outlets, etc., have been added. The electrical service is independent of other park structures; the service panel and meter are located at the north end of the first story. The structure is supplied from Palfrey Court, with an overhead line to the north wall and exterior conduit to below grade.

Heating and Plumbing Systems

The nonhistoric heating and plumbing systems are the only mechanical systems in the structure. There are baseboard radiators along the full length of the east and west walls on the first and second stories, and along the south wall in the first story. Heat is supplied from a central heating plant in the basement of the Custom House. The extant baseboard radiators were installed in 1965.

There is no evidence of a historic heat supply. The earliest chimney is shown in the northwest corner in the April 1938 photograph (fig. 19). A historic chimney in this position would have conflicted with the historic angled first-story northwest corner shown in the ca.-1880 and 1891 photographs (figs. 5 and 10). Neither view shows a chimney in the northwest corner. The ca. 1891-1895 and the ca. 1891-1897 photographs (figs. 11 and 12) show no chimney in the southwest corner. A chimney in this position would have conflicted with the presumed historic front doorway and stairway. The ca. 1891-1897 photograph does show a chimney approximately opposite window 1 on the west wall, in approximately the same position as a nonhistoric chimney constructed in 1947 and removed in 1965. A chimney in this position would not have served the possible historic office at the south end of the second story. The ca. 1891-1894 photograph (fig. 13) of a structure similar to the West India Goods Store shows a chimney at the right side of the street-front elevation, which corresponds to the southeast corner of the West India Goods Store. A chimney in this position could service an office on the second story, as well as the street front on the first story. Generally, most evidence of earlier chimneys was lost when the structure was moved ca. 1911-1912, and when the historic roof sheathing was replaced. Nonhistoric first-story ceiling and second-story flooring were not removed as part of this investigation. Possible historic framing may remain in place to show the position of historic chimneys. At the south end of bay A, in the second-story east wall, historic sheathing is in place from post to stud, and there was probably no historic opening here. This would allow a historic chimney in this southeast corner position.

The nonhistoric water supply was installed in 1946. The structure is supplied from Palfrey Court at the north end, and the meter is in the basement. The nonhistoric water heater in the northwest corner of the first story was replaced in 1978. This water heater supplies the lavatory and kitchen sink.

A nonhistoric underground exterior drainage system was installed in 1966. Under-drain pipe 6 inches in diameter, with the invert of the pipe below the bottom of the foundation-wall footing, was installed along the north and west walls. The site is drained into a 12-inch storm sewer that runs north-south between the West India Goods Store and the Derby-Prince-Ropes House.

Waste water from the structure is disposed into nonhistoric 8-inch sewer pipes that run north-south under Palfrey Court.

The structure has nonhistoric natural gas service, but only electrical kitchen appliances and water heater are in use. Natural gas is supplied from Palfrey Court at the north end of the structure. The meter was on the first story in the northwest corner.

Paint Analysis

As part of investigations prior to preparation of this report, approximately 130 paint samples were taken from various elements of the West India Goods Store during the week of May 14-21, 1978. The samples were brought to the North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center. Some 52 of these were selected for analysis and photography. The emphasis of the analysis was on the identification of any extant historic windows, and on the historic clapboard and trim color(s); only one interior sample was analyzed. The samples that were analyzed were numbered using a system that denoted the park and structure from which they were taken; the type of sample they were; and the order in which they were taken. For example, the designation SAMA 06 P015 means that: (1) the sample was taken from the Salem Maritime NHS; (2) that it came from the West India Goods Store, which is Historic Structure 06 at the park; (3) it is a paint sample (P); and (4) that it was the 15th sample taken. In the following list, the park and structure notation have been omitted.

The balance of the samples taken were categorized by feature and studied to more completely date building parts, at least by sequence. These samples are unmounted and unphotographed.

Chromochronologies

Exterior Samples

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Story</u>	<u>Window</u>	<u>Door</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Paint Layers</u>
P014	South	1	1		left surround	wood red gray red
P015	South	1	2		left surround	wood dark red light gray dark red gray red
P012	South	2	1		left surround	wood red

Comment: The feature is a recent replacement. (The exact date of replacement is not recorded.) The sample was not photographed, but the sample itself shows a single paint layer.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Story</u>	<u>Window</u>	<u>Door</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Paint Layers</u>
P013	South	2	2		left surround	wood red primer gray 2 layers red gray red
<p>Comment: The feature was probably extant ca. 1891-1895 when figure 11 was taken but, from interior evidence, is probably nonhistoric. The second gray is lighter than the first and may be the clapboard color spilled onto the trim. The layers are similar to P014 and P015.</p>						
P039	West	1	1		drip cap	wood 12 layers: begin gray, alternate red/gray, end red
P023	West	1	3		left surround	wood primer red dark red
P016	West	2	1		right surround	wood red gray red darker red
P017 P018 P020 (4 slides)	West	2	2 3 5		left surround	wood primer red dark red
P019	West	2	4		left surround	wood primer gray red dark red
P001	North	1	1		left surround	wood primer gray red gray several layers of red

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Story</u>	<u>Window</u>	<u>Door</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Paint Layers</u>
P002	North	1	2		left surround	wood primer gray light gray red dark red
P008	East	1	1		left surround	wood primer red gray approx. 4-5 layers of red
P009	East	1	2		left surround	wood primer red gray red
P010	East	1	3		left surround	wood primer red gray red dark red
P011	East	1	4		left surround	wood primer red gray red dark red
P003	East	2	1		right surround	wood putty(?) approx. 3 layers red
P004	East	2	2		left surround	wood dark brown or black (?) gray red

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Story</u>	<u>Window</u>	<u>Door</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Paint Layers</u>
P005	East	2	3		left surround	primer or gray (?) dark red darker red red
P006 (2 slides)	East	2	4		left surround	olive (primer?) gray red dark red
P007	East	2	5		left surround	wood primer gray red gray red dark red
P034 P035 P036 P037	West	2	1 2 3 4		bottom of sill	wood primer 3 thin layers: l.gray, gray, l.gray red dark gray gray
P038	West	2	5		bottom of sill	wood gray
P024	East	2	1		top of sill	wood primer red darker red
P025	East	2	1		bottom of sill	wood light gray gray light gray red gray
P026	East	2	2		top of sill	red light gray red

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Story</u>	<u>Window</u>	<u>Door</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Paint Layers</u>
P027	East	2	2		bottom of sill	wood primer 3 layers gray red 2 layers gray
P028	East	2	3		top of sill Comment: The slide is unclear; no information available.	
P029	East	2	3		bottom of sill	wood primer gray red dark gray gray
P030	East	2	4		top of sill	wood primer (and dirt?) red
P031	East	2	4		bottom of sill	wood primer red 2 layers gray
P032	East	2	5		top of sill	wood primer gray red
P033	East	2	5		bottom of sill	wood primer red dark gray gray
P042	South	1			cornice, east end, face	wood dark green (primer?) gray red dark red gray dark red

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Story</u>	<u>Window</u>	<u>Door</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Paint Layers</u>
P043	South	1			cornice, east end, bottom molding	wood primer red dark red gray dark red
P046 (2 slides)	South	1			skirt board, west end	wood primer red dark red gray dark red
P047 (2 slides)	South	1			skirt board, east end	wood primer red dark red gray dark red
P048	South	2			gable fascia, west end	wood primer red dark red gray dark red
P049	South	2			gable fascia, east end	wood primer red dark red gray dark red
P050	South	2			top corner board, west end	wood primer red dark red gray red

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Story</u>	<u>Window</u>	<u>Door</u>	<u>Feature</u>	<u>Paint Layers</u>
P051	South	2			top corner board, east end	wood primer red dark red gray dark red
P052	East	2	between 3 and 4		fascia board	wood primer red dark red
P044 (3 slides)	South	1	below 1		clapboard 1 (top to bottom)	wood primer dirt (?) dark gray gray light gray gray light gray gray
P045 (3 slides)	South	1	below 1		clapboard 2 (top to bottom)	wood primer gray light gray gray

Interior Samples

P040 (5 slides)	East	2	right of 1		stud, bay A	wood plaster (whitewash?) dark color (green?) whitewash
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Analysis

Clapboards

Twenty samples from the exterior siding of the south, west, north, and east elevations were studied. All samples have a substrate of wood, and paint layers consisting of some primer and several layers of gray. One sample of particular note is the thickest, which was taken below window 2 on the first-story south elevation. The layers above the wood substrate are primer and approximately 11 layers of gray. The bottom (earliest) gray is much darker than the extant gray.

Exterior Trim

Sixteen samples from exterior trim on the south, west, north, and east elevations were studied. Samples from the flashing of the south cornice above the doorway and bay windows show a substrate of metal and a layer of dark red and red. Samples from the cornice fascia at the east end have a wood substrate, then primer, dark red, red, gray, and red. There is evidence that the cornice has been substantially rebuilt since ca. 1891-1895.

Samples were taken from both of the south elevation's corner boards. The west corner board, second from the top, has a wood substrate covered by primer, gray, dark red, red, gray, and red. The layers on the east corner board, second from the top, are wood, primer, dark gray, red, light gray, gray, and red. On the north elevation, only the bottom east corner board was sampled. Its layers are wood, gray, and red.

Six samples from the fascia board below the eaves cornice were studied. Two samples showed only red paint on wood. These may be samples from recently replaced lumber. The rest of the samples showed a layer or traces of dark gray over primer.

Doors

The wooden door in the first-story south doorway was installed during the 1928 restoration. The paint layers on the exterior face are several layers of red. The paint layers of the interior face are dark red and white.

The wooden door in the first-story east doorway is also nonhistoric. The paint layers of the interior face are white (whitewash?), dark green, and two layers of white. The sequence and the dark green are similar to other interior paint layers discussed below. From this evidence, the door may have been extant in 1928 and remade during the restoration.

Windows

Ten samples from exterior west and east elevation sash were studied. All samples show a wood substrate, primer, and several layers of red.

Seven additional samples from exterior west-elevation sills were studied. Five samples from the tops of sills showed layers or traces of gray paint under the extant red paint. Two samples from the sides of sills showed all gray paint, with the bottom layer being a darker gray than the extant gray paint.

Two additional samples from exterior west-elevation surrounds were studied. Both showed only a few thin layers of red, and probably indicate recently replaced wood.

Interior Finish Materials

All extant finish paint is white. Fifteen samples from the first story were studied. Two samples from wall siding in bay E on the west wall showed white paint on charred wood. Earlier paint layering was probably lost during an undocumented fire in this portion of the structure. Two samples from the casings around posts on the first story show dark gray-green at the bottom. One sample from the ceiling patch in the southwest corner of bay A shows a substrate of wood and paint layers of orange, green, brown, whitewash, and white. From the rest of bay A, one sample shows a substrate of wood and paint layers of green, whitewash, and white. Seven samples of west-wall interior siding were studied. Two of these samples showed a wood substrate and only white paint layers. Four showed wood, green, and white. One showed wood, whitewash, green, and white.

An undated file at Salem Maritime NHS called "Miscellaneous Samples" contains two cards, each approximately 6 inches by 10 inches.⁴⁶ One is painted the gray "body" color, as it is marked on the reverse, and the other is painted the dark red trim color. The Munsell notation for the former is 7.5B 4/1 and for the latter, 5YR 2/4.⁴⁷

⁴⁶ SAMA, files (storage): Miscellaneous Samples.

⁴⁷ Munsell Color Company, *Munsell Book of Color* (Baltimore, MD: 1966).



Figure 23. West India Goods Store, south elevation.

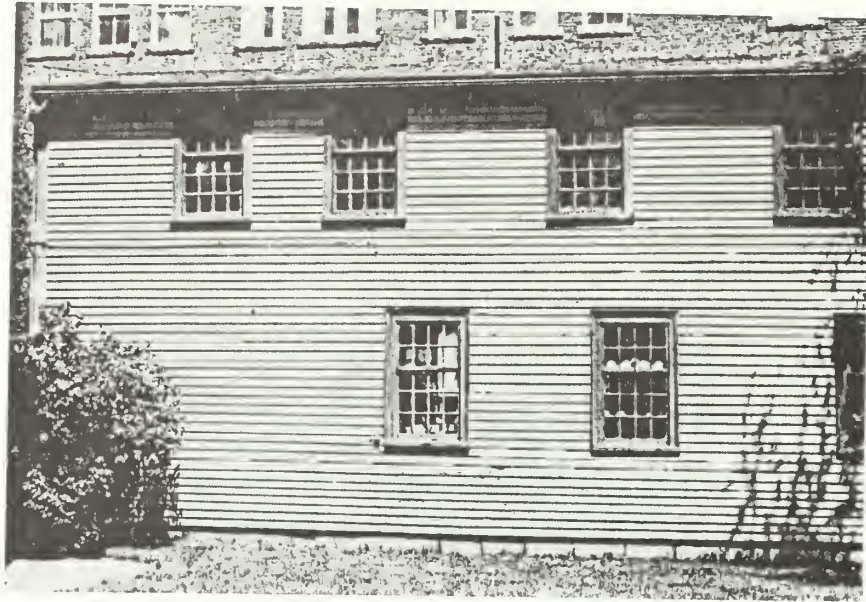


Figure 24. West India Goods Store, north end of west elevation.



Figure 25. West India Goods Store, south end of west elevation.

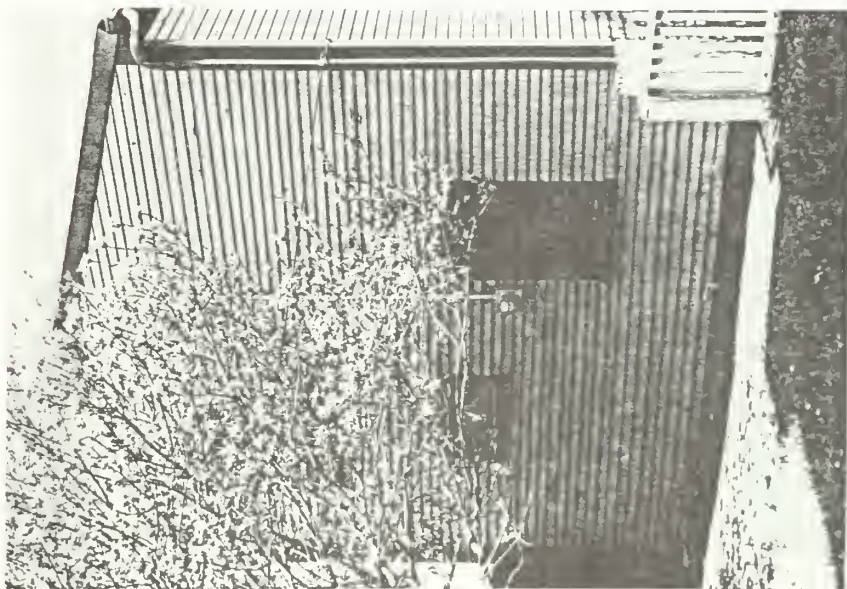


Figure 26. West India Goods Store, north elevation.



Figure 27. West India Goods Store, south end of east elevation.

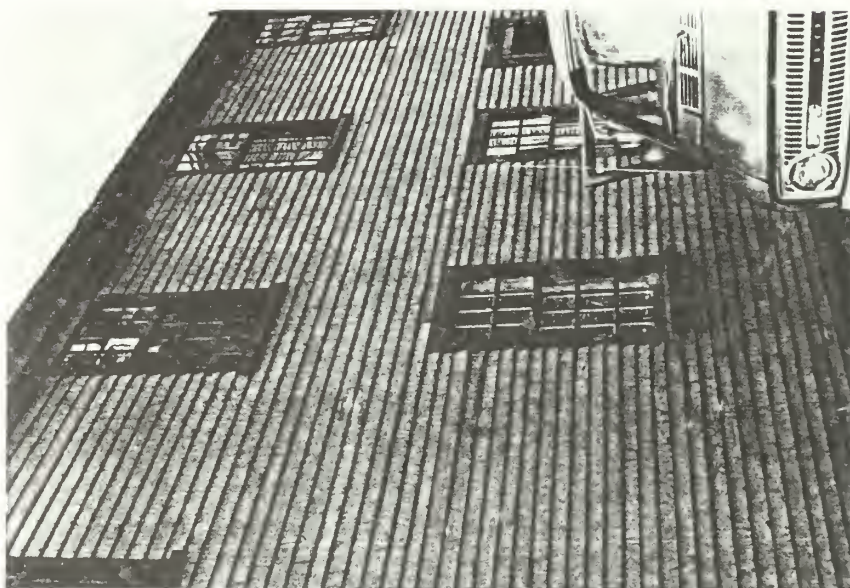


Figure 28. West India Goods Store, middle of east elevation.



Figure 29. West India Goods Store, north end of east elevation.



Figure 30. West India Goods Store, west end of south elevation, showing fence at southwest corner. Compare with figure 11.

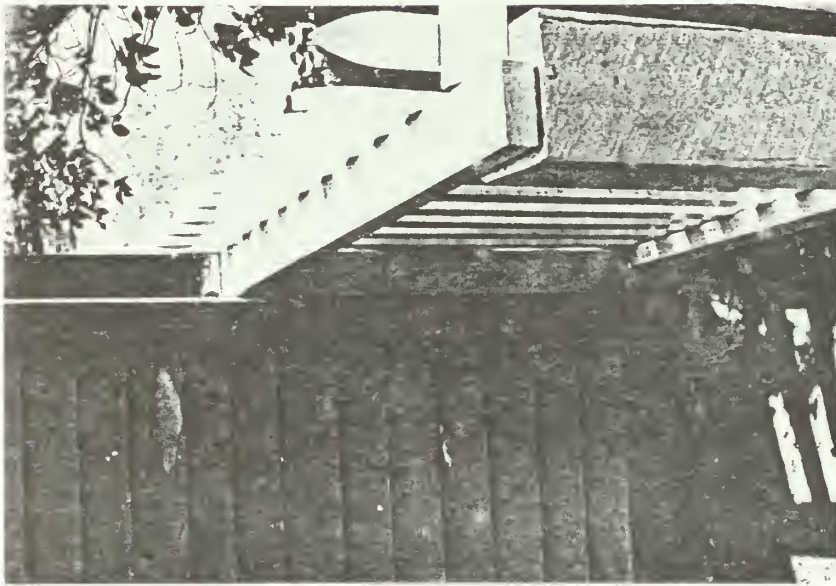


Figure 31. West India Goods Store, west end of north elevation, showing fence at northwest corner.

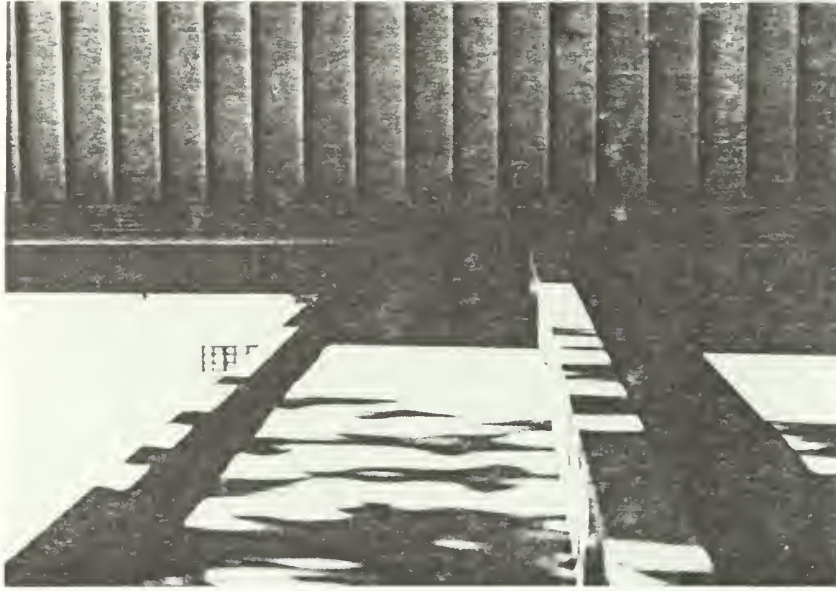


Figure 32. West India Goods Store, east end of north elevation, showing fence at northeast corner.



Figure 33. Corner of Derby-Prince-Ropes House, showing stairway to cellar, fence, and West India Goods Store; depicts distance between edge of stairway at grade and west wall of store.



Figure 34. View of Salem and West India Goods Store from Custom House cupola. Compare with figure 12.

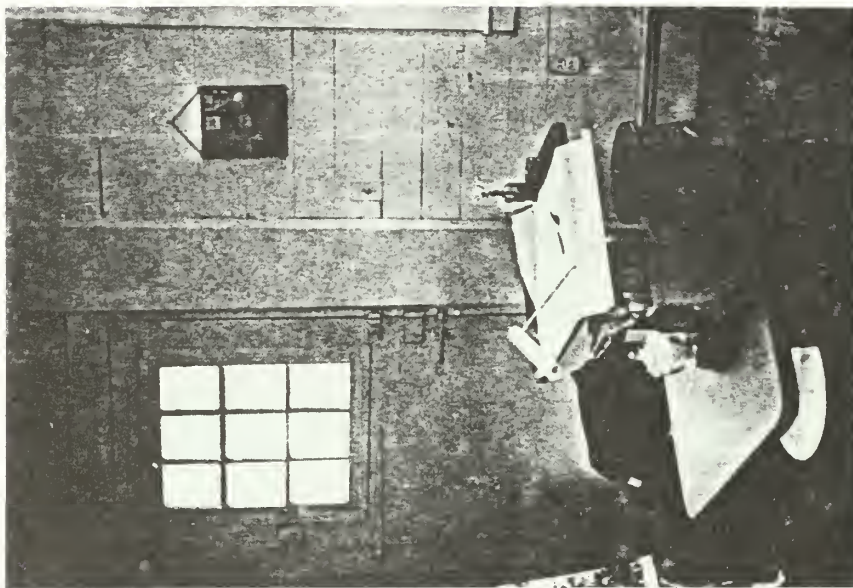


Figure 35. West India Goods Store, interior of first story, east wall, showing doorway and boxed post between bays E and D.

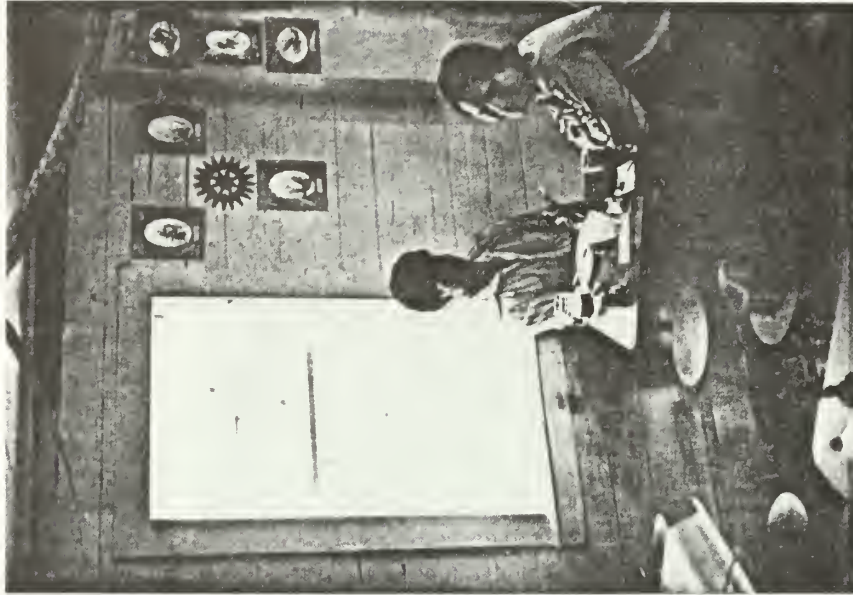


Figure 36. West India Goods Store, interior of first story, east wall, showing beaded siding, window and trim, and boxed post between bays D and C.

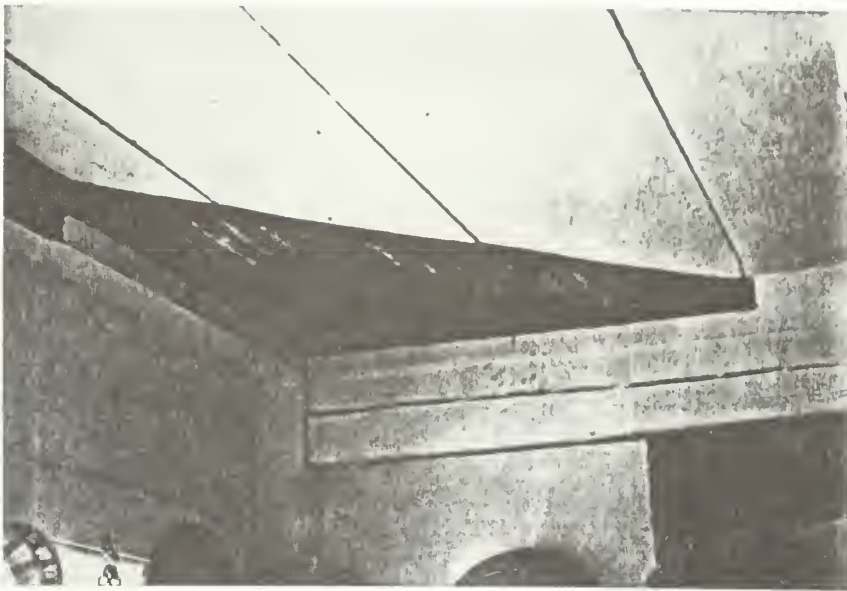


Figure 37. West India Goods Store, interior of first story, southwest corner of bay A, showing corner post, south girder, two west girts, horizontal angled brace, and wood ceiling finish.



Figure 38. West India Goods Store, interior of first story, bay C, showing hole 12 by 9-1/2 inches cut in wood ceiling.



Figure 39. West India Goods Store, interior of first story, west wall of bay E, showing overlapped siding on stairway.

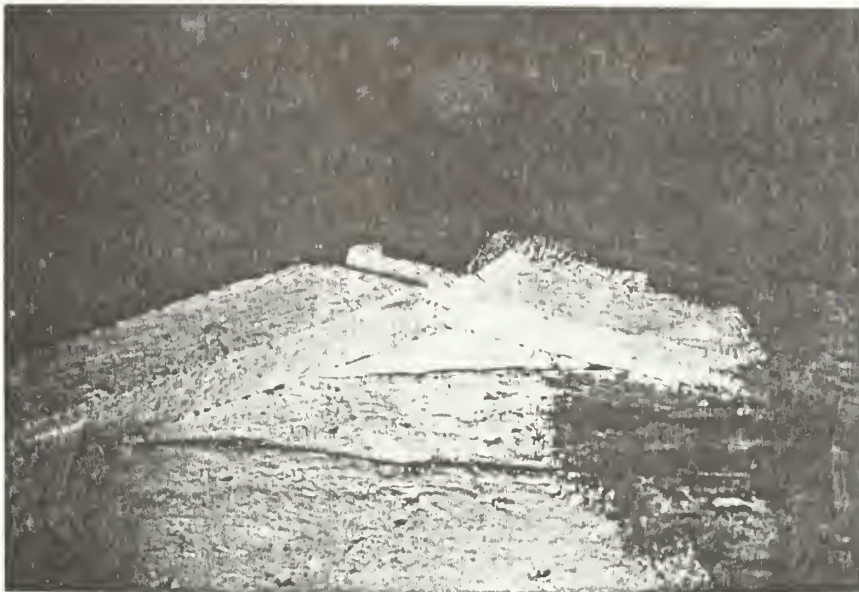


Figure 40. West India Goods Store, interior of second story, south wall, showing nonhistoric roof sheathing and purlin connection, historic rafters with mortise-and-tenon joint, historic and nonhistoric wall sheathing, and two nonhistoric queen posts.



Figure 41. West India Goods Store, interior of second story, south wall, showing stud with cut to receive possible window head.

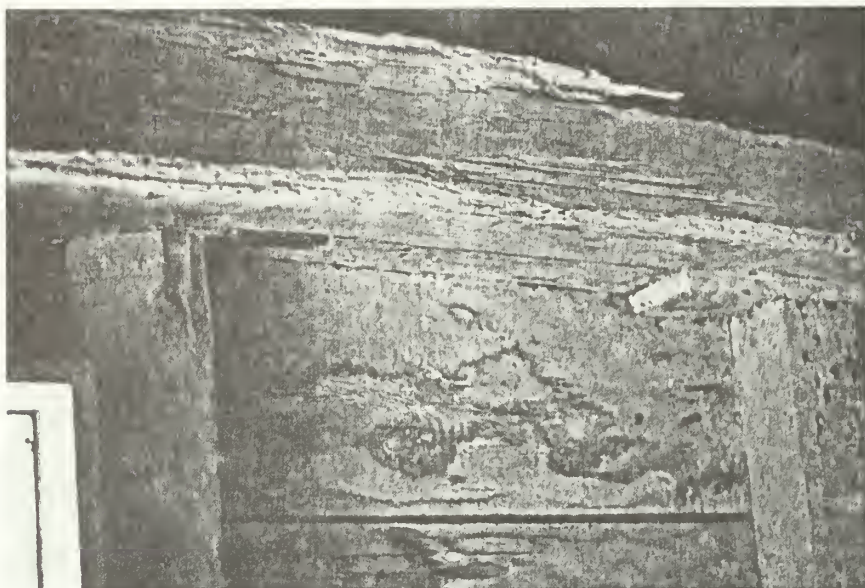


Figure 42. West India Goods Store, interior of second story, south wall, showing girt with vacant stud pocket and two studs in nonhistoric positions. The stud on the right is in the approximate center of the south wall.

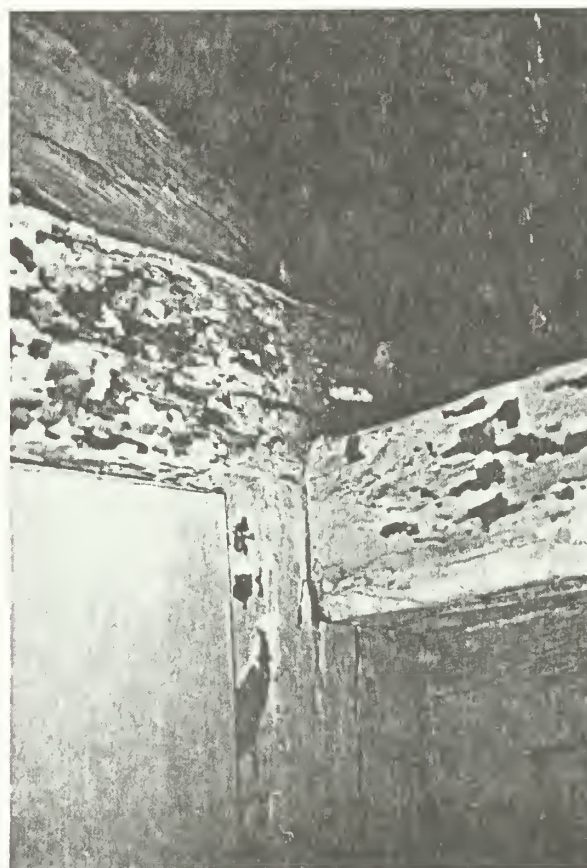


Figure 43. West India Goods Store, interior of second story, west wall looking south, showing pegged post-plate-trussed rafter connection between bays C and D.

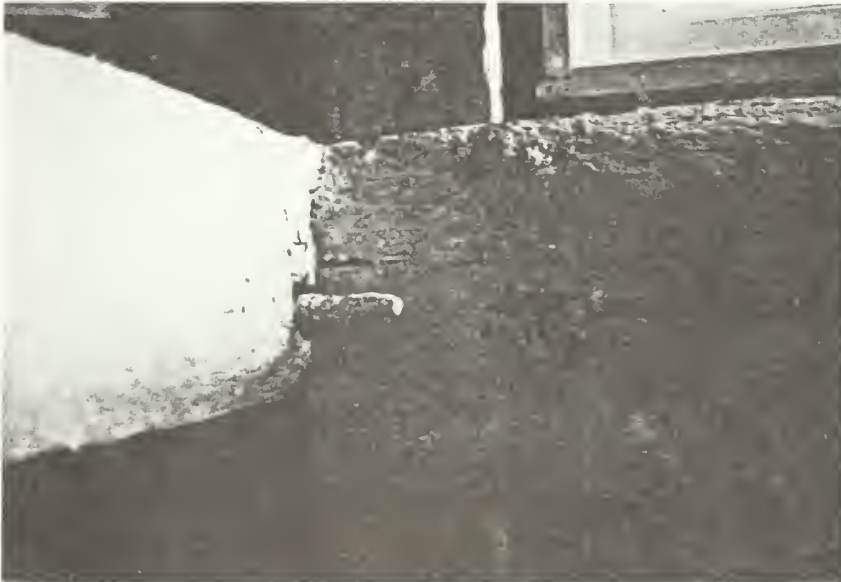


Figure 44. West India Goods Store, interior of second story, west wall looking west, showing pegged post-plate-trussed rafter connection between bays D and E.



Figure 45. West India Goods Store, interior of second story, west wall looking northwest, showing pegged post-plate-trussed rafter connection between bays D and E. Note builder's mark "III" at corner end of rafter.

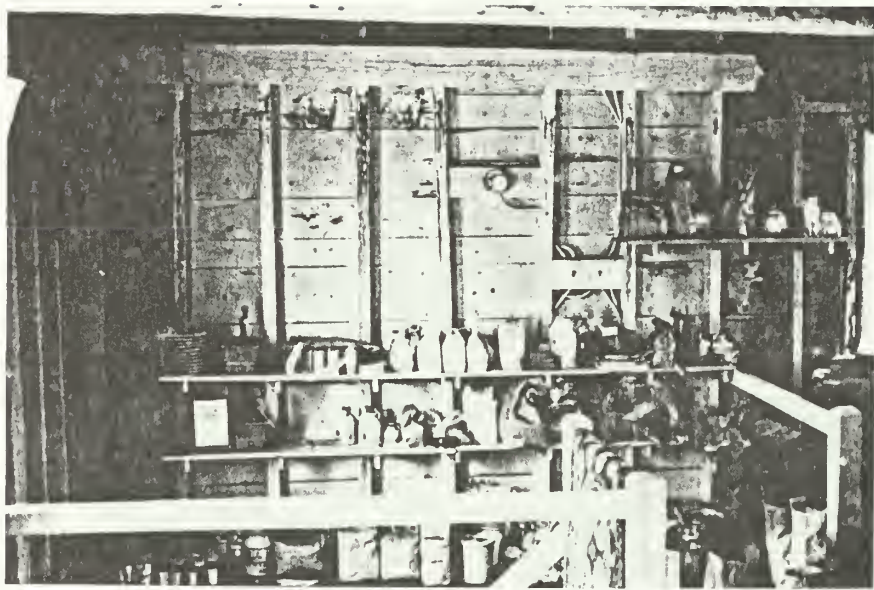


Figure 46. West India Goods Store, interior of second story, north wall, showing modern nominal-dimension lumber construction, stairway railing.



Figure 47. West India Goods Store, interior of second story, east wall, north half of bay B, showing mix of historic and nonhistoric sheathing.

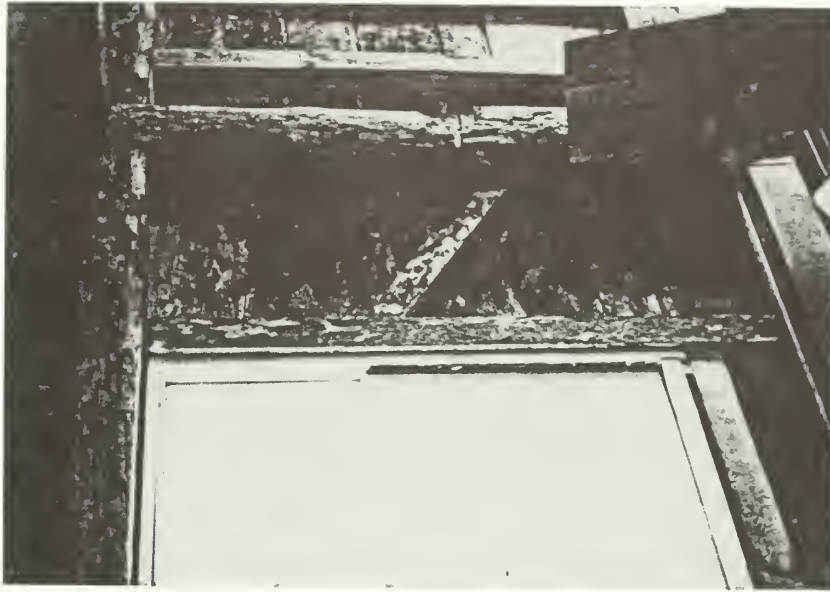


Figure 48. West India Goods Store, interior of second story, east wall, south half of bay B, showing interior sheathing and angled brace that has been cut to accommodate a window.

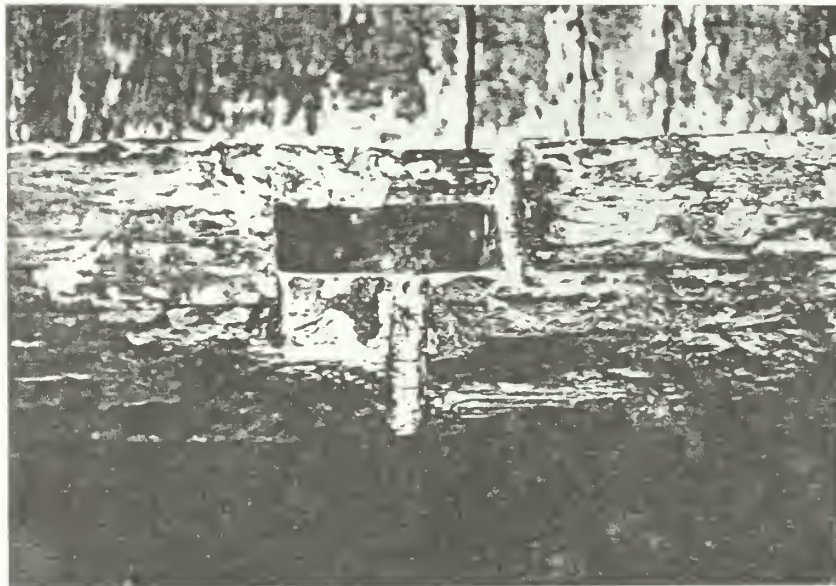


Figure 49. West India Goods Store, interior of second story, east wall looking east, post between bays B and A, showing cut made to accept possible partition framing.

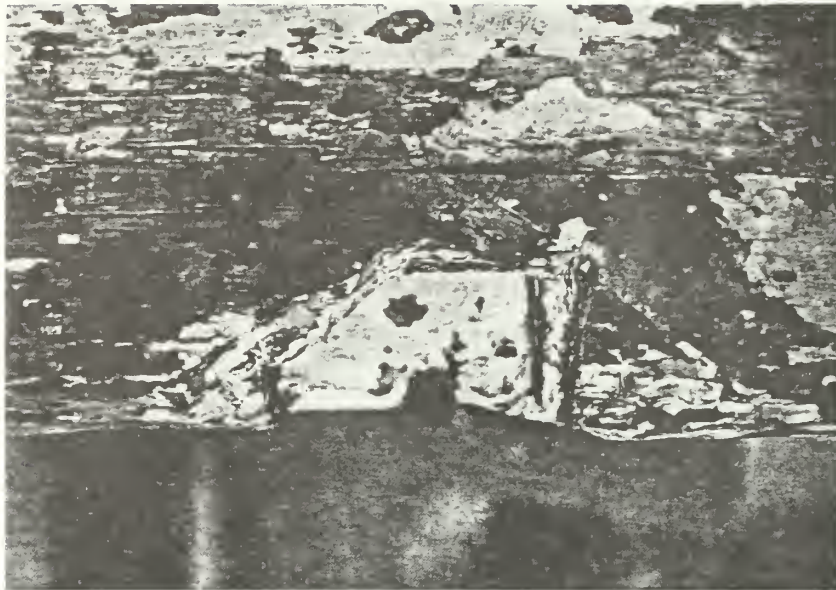


Figure 50. West India Goods Store, interior of second story, east wall looking north, post between bays B and A, showing cut made to accept possible partition framing.

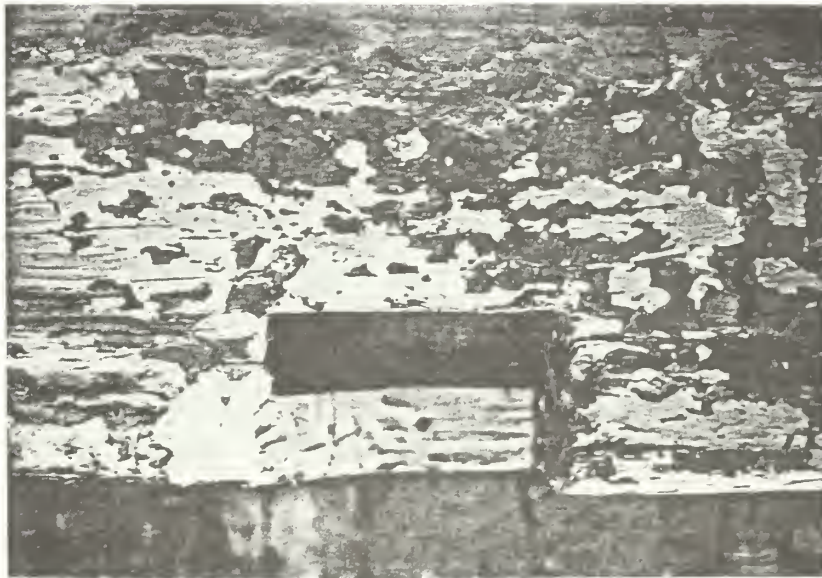


Figure 51. West India Goods Store, interior of second story, west wall looking west, post between bays A and B, showing cut made to accept partition framing.

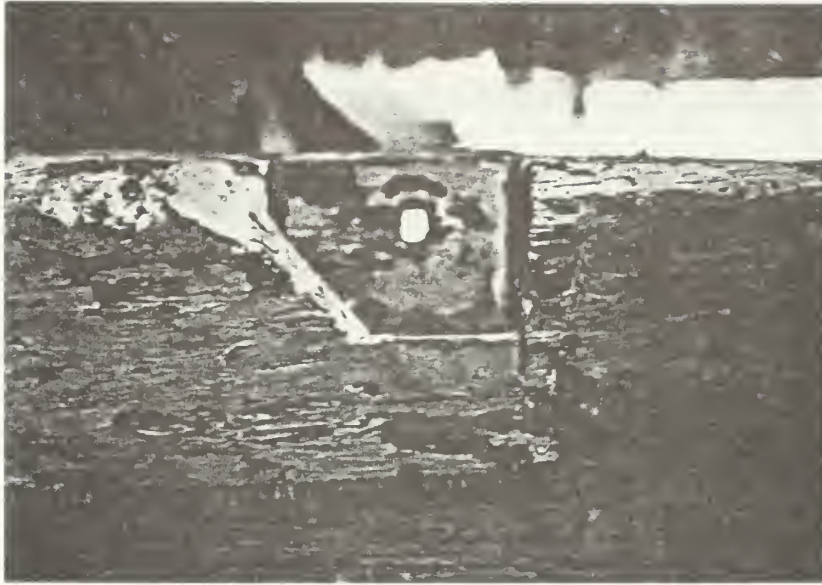


Figure 52. West India Goods Store, interior of second story, west wall looking north, post between bays A and B, showing cut made to accept possible partition framing.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESTORATION WORK

Treatment Options

The possible treatment options for the West India Goods Store and its site can be summarized as follows:

- **restoration** - the structure and site should be completely restored to a historic condition.
- **preservation** - the structure and site should be preserved as it exists now.
- **partial restoration** - the structure and site should be partially restored; the exterior would be restored to complement the historic scene, while the interior would be renovated to accommodate a concession.

Complete restoration is not feasible. First, there is inadequate information to plan a restoration with a minimum amount of conjecture. The earliest photographic documentation shows only a portion of the structure and site, and postdates the historic period by approximately 27 years. During that time alone, the West India Goods Store had changed uses nine times.⁴⁸ Physical evidence is equally incomplete. Frequent renovation and being moved twice has caused the loss of much information about the historic condition. Second, the desired use of the structure by a nonhistoric and necessarily inaccurate concession precludes a thorough restoration.

Strict preservation is likewise precluded by the previous and continuing use of the structure as a concession. Alteration to accommodate a concession is needed, for reasons of energy conservation, safety and security of the structure, and convenience. Also, the present condition of the structure and site is incompatible with the historic scene.

The recommendations of this report therefore describe a partial restoration. This is the only way that the structure can meet the various needs of the park. The West India Goods Store serves Salem Maritime NHS as a concession and as part of the historic scene. However, existing conditions are incompatible with what is known about the structure and site in the first half of the 19th century. The overall form of the building must thus be altered to be compatible with the historic scene. Openings and other features can be restored. Some necessary alterations can be accurate in form but not in detail, and can be accomplished with modern materials and techniques. Much of the existing fabric can be retained and reused. This work will essentially preserve the structure but increase its interpretive potential.

Use of the building as a residence is not recommended. Combined concession and residential use is probably too much for the structure. overuse. In addition, at no time during the historic period was the structure livable. Residential renovation of maritime structures was a typical result of the decline of maritime activity. All signs of residential occupancy would be incompatible intrusions on a historic scene already difficult to maintain.

⁴⁸ Kuehn, "HSR."

The recommendations of this report also include deferring some conclusions. The evidence is not yet available to make decisions about some historic window positions, the configuration of the first-story south wall, etc. Many features are concealed and did not yield information during paint or x-ray analysis. These features will be best investigated during construction work.

In summary, a partial restoration would emphasize the accuracy of the exterior form, compatibility with the historic scene, the accommodation of an inaccurate interior use, and preservation of historic fabric.

A historic furnishings study is programmed for completion at this time. All nonhistoric interior and exterior arrangements should be compatible with historic furnishing requirements.

Site

Archeological evidence of historic and early site conditions was obliterated by the foundation of the store constructed ca. 1911-1912 in the southeast corner of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House lot. Precise restoration of historic conditions is impossible. Early site conditions are documented in photographs beginning ca. 1880 and could be restored, but again, the information postdates the use of the structure as a west india goods store by approximately 27 years. Also, existing site conditions are not isolated: features such as paving, grass areas, fences, etc., near the West India Goods Store are continuous throughout the park. All site features are in good condition and do not need to be replaced. However, some alterations are recommended, to make the site conditions compatible with the historic scene, and to facilitate interpretation of the historic configuration of the site.

The historic condition of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House lot included a clear passage along the west side of the West India Goods Store. The primary focus of site work should be to convey this effect. One action that will help do this is the re-creation of the historic angled northwest corner of the West India Goods Store at basement and first-story levels, as described below. Also recommended is the restoration of the opening in the fence along Derby Street, as shown in figure 11. However, the fence shown ca. 1891-1897 is not necessarily historic, and a partial restoration of the Derby Street fence to a nonhistoric condition is not advisable. Implementation of the 1938 "restoration" shown on drawing NHS/SAL 1000, which includes the construction of a double-leaf gate here, would also be conjectural and inadvisable. The indication of the passage should be something ordinary and completely nonhistoric. The construction of a curb cut as shown in figure 11 would suffice. The curb cut would disturb only nonhistoric materials, and is a common remnant of passages no longer used.

Restoration of the angled corner of the West India Goods Store should include the removal of the nonhistoric picket fence that extends to the Derby-Prince-Ropes House. The fence might be relocated, but not south of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House's north wall.

The structure has been scraped and almost hit by delivery trucks maneuvering with difficulty into Palfrey Court. An obviously nonhistoric stone or metal bollard set diagonally to the southeast corner would provide some protection, and should be included in this project.

Foundation

The existing nonhistoric basement level and foundation will be preserved.

The only foundation change necessary to any restoration of the West India Goods Store is restoration of the angled northwest corner wall, as shown on sheet 12 of drawing 373/28018, Appendix B. On the north and west, the existing wall will be cut back approximately 5 feet 2 inches from the existing northwest corner, and connected at 45 degrees. The exterior face of the wall should be dressed granite salvaged from the removed portions of walls. The interior of the wall can be salvage or new material built to the required thickness and depth, but not necessarily in imitation of existing nonhistoric conditions.

Existing nonhistoric chimney foundations along the east wall will not be disturbed.

Walls

Basement Level

Except for restoration of the northwest angled wall configuration, no other walls will be altered.

First and Second Stories

Generally, all walls are stable and should be preserved in their existing condition. Necessary bracing of the structure can be added from the exterior, as described in "Conclusions and Recommendations, Structural Recommendations," and no restoration of historic structural conditions is recommended.

The entire historic southwest corner post will be replaced from first-story sill to second-story plate. Powder post beetles have deteriorated the post beyond preservation as a structural member. Modern connections between new and existing materials that minimally affect historic fabric are appropriate. The replacement post should not be cased in either story.

The other wall members to be altered are studs in the second-story south wall. Changes to accommodate the restoration of the south-wall window are shown on sheet 15 of drawing 373/28018, Appendix B.

All other historic and nonhistoric structural members will remain in place. Alterations to accommodate window and doorway openings will be made by adding modern materials, not by moving or removing historic and nonhistoric fabric.

The historic angled configuration of the northwest corner of the first story will be restored as shown on sheets 13, 15, and 16 of drawing 373/28018, Appendix B. As explained previously, the purpose of the corner restoration is to help re-create the historic exterior appearance of the West

India Goods Store lot. The photographic evidence being used for the restoration, however, is just barely sufficient for the reproduction of the historic exterior aspects. There is no information about the historic appearance of the interior side of this corner. Therefore, interior aspects of the corner restoration should be of modern construction adequate for the task and obviously nonconjectural.

The north wall and the north portion of the west wall in bay E are nonhistoric construction. Only those portions necessary to the restoration will be removed. No removed materials need be salvaged. Sheet 13 shows a possible conjectural restoration based on construction techniques documented as historic in other portions of the structure. This includes using a heavy timber angled girt let into the west-wall girt and the north-wall girder. Studs are shown let into the angled girt at common stud spacing for the structure, approximately 2 feet 4 inches on center. The major structure of the overhang—girt, angled girt, girder, and post—should be constructed of materials with dimensions that are compatible with the rest of major structural members. However, the infill, wall studs, and sheathing should be modern materials constructed with no attempt at mimicking conjectural historic construction.

Sheets 15 and 16 each show two ways of supporting the cantilever. From comparison with similar situations throughout the structure, the angled-brace configuration is preferred.

Floors

With some alterations, the extant floors are adequate and appropriate to use of the structures as a concession. Changes are described story by story.

Basement Level

Restoration of the northwest corner will disturb the existing nonhistoric floor. Repair of the floor will be required.

First Story

The two subfloor layers are deteriorated and will not hold nails. All flooring should be removed. The top layer of nonhistoric flooring throughout and the bottom layer of possibly historic flooring in the southwest corner should be salvaged. The floor supports should be inspected and repaired as described in "Conclusions and Recommendations, Structural Recommendations." Extant flooring will be replaced running east-west, as it is now. Necessary replacement boards should match existing flooring. The flooring finish should be easy to clean and maintain. No carpeting will be replaced.

Second Story

The floor will serve as part of the new nonhistoric bracing of the structure. All existing layers of flooring should be removed. The top layer of nonhistoric flooring should be salvaged.

Existing girders and floor joists will be inspected, recorded, and repaired. New subflooring will be installed as described in "Conclusions and Recommendations, Structural Recommendations." Extant flooring will be replaced running east-west, as it is now, and as the historic flooring was probably laid. Necessary replacement boards should match existing flooring. The flooring finish should be easy to clean and maintain.

Floor construction in the restored northwest corner should be modern materials and techniques.

A current problem with the second floor is building dirt falling through extant ceiling onto the first story. The upper side of the first-story ceiling should be sealed when the second floor is removed.

Roof

The extant roof structure is stable and need not be altered. The nonhistoric asphalt roofing should be replaced with new wood shingles laid on extant sheathing approximately 5 inches to weather. The edge of the shingles should project 1 inch beyond the south and north gable fasciae, and a double thickness of shingles should project approximately 3 inches beyond the top moldings of the eave cornice.

From historic and early evidence, the roof probably had ridge boards during the historic period. Boards three-quarters to 1 inch thick by approximately 6 inches wide would be a close restoration of this detail. There is no documentation of how the boards should overlap.

Exterior Wall Sheathing

All extant exterior sheathing should remain in place except sheathing removed to restore an opening and sheathing removed to restore the first-story northwest corner. When clapboarding is removed to install the recommended insulation, the condition of the extant sheathing will be inspected and recorded to determine the position and size of historic openings. When the northwest corner is restored, modern sheathing materials and techniques should be used.

Moisture and Thermal Protection

The structure is not energy-efficient. There are no extant storm windows or doors or insulation. Not all sheathing is tight or faced with adequate building paper.

Storm windows and doors are required for all openings and will be necessary nonhistoric intrusions. Given the intention to restore the exterior of the building and renovate the interior for a concession, the new storm windows should be obvious nonhistoric additions on the interior of historic openings. However, since the historic south door probably swung to the interior, the new

storm door will need to be hung on the exterior. The storm door and windows should be as unobtrusive as possible and made with unbreakable materials to prevent vandalism.

All first-story openings and some second-story openings should be fitted with insect screens for the convenient operation of the concession during warm weather.

Preservation of the extant structure is an important aspect of the recommended work. The first-story interior finishes and the second-story exposed wall and roof construction are desirable features that should not be concealed by moisture or thermal protection. Addition of insulation to the second-story interior would conceal historic fabric. Addition of insulation between first-story exterior and interior siding would make investigation or interpretation of historic fabric difficult. With the recommended alteration of doorway and window openings, subsequent alteration of nonhistoric exterior siding, and restoration of historic roof materials, new moisture and thermal protection can be added to the exterior of all sheathing when the siding and roofing are removed. Also, with complete removal of exterior siding, new structural bracing can be added as described in the section "Conclusions and Recommendations, Structural Recommendations."

Insulation and moisture protection should be selected to minimally affect the historic wall thickness, and should be installed to minimally affect the historic fabric.

The basement level continues to be dry, and no waterproofing or insulation are necessary.

Exterior Siding and Trim

Evidence obtained from clapboard joints, paint samples, and photographs indicates that most siding is nonhistoric. In order to conduct extensive window and doorway opening investigation and subsequent alterations, all exterior siding should be removed and reinstalled, with replacements to match existing where necessary. Although Figure 11 is early and shows clapboards installed with 4-5/8 inches to weather, the ca. 1891-1895 siding is itself probably replacement material. The second-story windows shown in the photograph are not original, but the clapboards that abut the surround do not appear to be patched. The extant clapboard exposure is not historic, but no historic exposure has yet been documented. Extant clapboards should be salvaged and reinstalled with the extant 4-inch exposure.

The historic clapboard joints were probably not the extant mix described in the section "Existing Conditions, Exterior Siding and Trim" of this report. Although no historic clapboard joint can be documented, the boards were probably installed with joints 1 and 2. Clapboards should be installed with the joint pattern in imitation of the Hawkes and Narbonne Houses: joint type 1 on the south, north, and east elevations, and joint type 2 on the west elevation. Joints on the angled northwest corner wall should match those on the west elevation.

There is no documentation of how the ceiling under the northwest corner overhang was finished. Only conjecture can be recommended: butt-joined boards running east-west.

Most trim is in sound condition and few alterations need be made. All existing corner boards should be undisturbed except the portion removed to restore the northeast corner wall. These boards

should be replaced. Based on figure 10, the vertical corner boards required at the west and north ends of the angled wall are approximately half the width of the horizontal board at the edge of the overhang. The horizontal board, by scale comparison with the clapboards, is approximately 6 inches wide. The vertical corner boards should be restored with 3-inch-wide boards that match the thickness of extant corner boards. The historic detail of the underside of the overhang cannot be documented. Only conjecture can be recommended: the exterior ceiling boards should butt the horizontal boards at the edge of the overhang, flush with the bottom of the edge boards.

The extant eaves cornices are in sound condition. Although paint analysis suggests that the extant cornices are mostly nonhistoric fabric, photographic evidence indicates that the historic cornices were similar to the extant ones. Therefore, the extant cornices should be inspected, repaired, and retained.

No historic gutters or downspouts are documented for the West India Goods Store or contemporary maritime structures. The nonhistoric gutters and downspouts should be removed and some nonhistoric site treatment, such as rock-covered drainage below grade, should be devised for the west side of the structure. The sidewalk along Palfrey Court should be inspected for adequate drainage and improved as necessary. Restoration of the roof shingles' 3-inch eaves overhang should provide an adequate drip line.

The cornice over the south doorway and windows should be restored to the condition shown in the ca. 1891-1895 view of the south elevation (fig. 11). Although alterations were made on this elevation between the historic period and ca. 1891-1895, probably no changes to the cornice were necessary. The cornice shown in figure 11 is probably historic. The changes required for restoration are extension of the square portion of the cornice to the middle of the corner boards at each end, and reworking of the flashing. Both details are shown clearly in figure 11.

The south elevation's gable fascia and returns should be restored to the condition shown in figure 11. The square-ended boards should be, from scaled comparison of photographs, approximately the same width as the extant fascia boards. The fascia returns shown in early photographs match closely the extant returns. However, the replacement boards need not have the bottom bead. It is possible that the fascia was replaced when the siding was replaced prior to ca. 1891-1895. The recommendation for siding is for replacement with the existing 4-inch exposure, not the ca. 1891-1895 exposure. Replacement with a plain fascia is consistent with the siding recommendation. Also, no beaded trim boards are shown in views of contemporary maritime structures.

There is no documentation of the north elevation's trim details. However, based on similarity of detail throughout the structure—e.g., corner boards at all corners—the north elevation's gable trim was probably similar to that of the south elevation. Thus, the north elevation's gable trim should be restored to match that of the south elevation.

The extant skirt boards on the south elevation are nonhistoric. The ca. 1891-1895 photograph of the south elevation shows a doorway in the position of some extant trim material. No trim at the bottom of clapboards is shown in historic or early views. The West India Goods Store has no trim at the bottom of its other elevations. There were probably no skirt boards prior to the renovation of the first-story south elevation as a storefront, as shown in figure 16. This detail should not be

replaced, and clapboards should be restored to the bottom of the corner boards, as is the case on the west, north, and east elevations.

Doorways

The West India Goods Store has four doorways, two exterior and two interior.

Exterior Doorways

The doorway on the east elevation is nonhistoric and will be removed. The opening will be closed with modern construction.

Evidence of doorway and interior stairway locations from the West India Goods Store and similar structures indicates that the historic doorway was probably at the west end of the south elevation. By scale comparison of figure 11, the doorway was approximately 3 feet 6 inches wide. The door shown swung to the interior. This door cannot be documented as historic, but if the opening is historic, then it is reasonable that the door is also historic. The door in figure 11 had two lights above four panels. It was probably hung with strap hinges on pintles driven into the southwest corner post. An adequate design for reproducing this hardware is found in the 1938 drawing "Restoration for Preservation of Buildings, Grounds & Wharf, Salem, Massachusetts," Drawing NHS/SAL 1000, sheet 14; it shows wrought-iron details used on other structures at Salem Maritime NHS. (The drawing is on file in the Branch of Micrographics, Denver Service Center, but is not legible enough to be reproduced in this report.) Since the entrance doorway will undoubtedly receive heavy concession traffic, its door should be detailed to swing clear over a removable weather mat on the interior.

From study of how the historic structure and site were used, goods were probably delivered to the West India Goods Store at the north elevation. Indeed, the north elevation is, and probably was, at such an elevation that wagons could enter the first story, as into a barn. From historic and early views, wide loft and first-story service doorways were common on maritime structures. There is little evidence, however, for hoist beams. Since there is no evidence for the historic configuration of the north wall, service entrances should not be conjecturally restored.

Interior Doorways

Both interior doorways are nonhistoric. In the first story, the door to the toilet will be removed or retained as necessary to provide an employees' or public toilet. In the second story, the louvered door in the partition between the north and south portions of the second story will be removed with the partition.

Windows

Basement Level

No alterations for window openings will be made to the foundation walls.

First and Second Stories

South Wall

In the first story, the historic appearance of the opening or openings has not yet been documented. Exposure of the girt and sill (if any) here will allow historic stud pockets to be documented and conclusions drawn. This information, along with historic and early views of similar structures and evidence presented in "Existing Conditions, Windows," should provide adequate information for a reasonable restoration of the first-story south wall.

In the second story, the stud spacing in the center of the south wall probably indicates a large center opening. Evidence throughout the structure indicates that the stud space here—3 feet 10 inches clear, or 4 feet 2 inches on center—is unusually wide; the opening was probably a window or loft doorway. Based on the conclusion that the second-story bay A was a partitioned office, the opening was probably a window. Evidence of contemporary window openings suggests that such a wide space probably contained a double window.

There is inadequate information to determine if the extant studs here, with pockets cut to receive horizontal members, are historic. However, when the studs are used as shown on sheet 15, drawing 373/28018, Appendix B, the resultant windows have proportions that may be important. As shown on the drawing, when a conjectural 2-inch center post is added the frame of a double window, the horizontal dimension for each window is approximately 1 foot 10 inches (1.833 feet) and the vertical dimension is 3 feet 1 inch (3.083 feet). The proportion of width to height is 1.833:3.083, or 1:1.671. This approximates the proportions of the so-called "golden section," 1:1.618. The dormer windows on the Derby-Prince-Ropes House are each 2 feet 1-1/2 inches (2.125 feet) by 3 feet 5-3/4 inches (3.479 feet), which is a proportion of 1:1.637. This sash is similar in dimensions and proportion not only to the golden section, but also to the possibly historic openings of the West India Goods Store.

Of course, the above exercises are not conclusive proof, and must be corroborated by physical investigation of the exterior of the wall sheathing. If the double window described above seems appropriate after the investigation of the historic sheathing, then the sash should be modeled after similar contemporary sources. The Derby-Prince-Ropes House dormer windows are 6-over-6-light sash, and historic and early views show vertically symmetrical sash in openings of this proportion.

East and West Walls

Photographic and structural evidence indicates that no extant window openings or sash are original, and that all were probably altered or added between 1880 and 1890.

Based on evidence presented in the sections “Existing Conditions, Walls” and “Windows,” some conclusions about openings have been made. These are summarized on sheets 15, 16, and 17 of drawing 373128018, Appendix B. Some extant openings are known to be nonhistoric: either evidence of the historic bracing proves they could not have existed, or photographs show they did not exist. The age of the remainder of extant openings can only be determined by investigating the wall sheathing around them.

The appearance of the historic sash has not been documented. No evidence of historic sash is present on the interior, but exposure of the exterior sheathing may reveal information about historic framing or trim.

Discussion in the section “History, Similar Structures” indicates that not all openings had sash. Historic views of maritime structures show sash in most first-story openings. If the first story of the West India Goods Store was the retail sales area, the first-story openings probably had sash. In the second story, bay A was probably an office, so any openings in bay A probably had sash. The rest of the second story was probably loft space. It is not known if openings in this area had sash.

North Wall

All north-wall openings are nonhistoric and should be removed. Based on deductions of how the site was used, the north wall probably had double-door loft and entrances on both stories, and no windows. However, there is insufficient information to recommend the construction of these features. The north wall should then be blind, unless openings are needed by the concession; these should be limited to the north wall.

There are no extant historic sash, and reproductions can only be fabricated using similar models such as the sash at the Derby-Prince-Ropes House. If the historic openings approximate golden-section proportions, the sash would be double-hung with 6-over-6-lights. If the sash are larger, the extant 6-over-8-light sash should be reproduced. Replacement sash should be of good-quality modern materials. In all cases, unbreakable glass or plastic should be installed.

Historic and early views provide adequate evidence that maritime structures had some type of window covering, at least on the first story. For all of the first-story window openings that are determined to be historic, single-leaf solid-board shutters should be provided. Appropriate design and hardware can be deduced from figures 2, 8, and 9. These show that two-rail shutters were generally mounted such that the strap hinge was to the exterior when the shutter was closed. Shutters appear to open to the left and right without apparent reason, but most open to the observers’ left, looking at the exterior of the window. A staple, hasp, and lock is probably the typical closure. For interpretive purposes, it is worth noting that the historic and early maritime views shows shutters to have been closed much more often than not.

The historic window trim was probably flat-board trim. All historic and early views of similar maritime structures show such trim: only residential structures have molded trim. The extant molded trim on the West India Goods Store was perhaps installed while the structure was used as a residence.

Historic window sills for the West India Goods Store cannot be documented, but study of historic and early maritime views shows sills to be closer to the thickness of most extant windows (1-3/4 inches) than the 3-inch thickness of the three extant windows.

Stairways

There are two extant exterior stairways and two extant interior stairways. One of the two exterior stairways serves the extant doorway in the first-story south elevation. This stairway should be moved and centered under the new, restored doorway to be constructed at the west end of the south elevation. There is little information about the historic appearance of this stairway. Figure 11 shows that the historic doorway was at such an elevation that steps were required, but the details of the stairway below it are obscured. There is thus insufficient information to specify a particular restoration design for the stairway. The recommendation for this feature is to reinstall the extant granite steps without alteration. Some access for handicapped persons to the first story should be devised.

The other exterior stairway is a single riser at the east-elevation doorway facing Palfrey Court. This will be removed along with the doorway, which is nonhistoric.

The hatch-covered access to the basement is nonhistoric. Access to the basement level is necessary, however. Lacking documentation for a historic basement or access, the extant stairway can be retained or relocated for convenient arrangement of the concession.

The stairway in the northwest corner of the first story is nonhistoric and should be removed. When the angled configuration of the northwest corner is restored, the possibly historic ladder to the second story should be constructed. No historic second-story access at the north end of the structure can be documented, but evidence of an early ladder in this position is compatible with the evidence of an angled wall configuration. Also, since the service entrance was at the north elevation, and the south stairway probably terminated within the second-story office, there was probably access between the storage area of the second story and the same on the first. No rung spacing nor projection of the ladder above the second story can be documented. The ladder should be detailed to allow easy movement.

There was a historic stairway along the west wall from the front doorway into an office on the second story. This is based on evidence of the probable position of the main doorway, the condition of the ceiling boards above first-story bay A, and the stairway at the Cohasset Maritime Museum. Nothing else can be documented.

The exact position and construction of the stairway is conjectural. Taking into account adequate interior door swing, headroom below the girder between the north and south halves of bay A, and space for landings on the first and second stories, a steep, open-riser stairway has been devised. This is shown on sheets 13, 14, and 15 in Appendix B. The stairway should be detailed to allow easy movement.

No railing can be documented, so none should be included.

Partitions

All nonhistoric interior partitions will be removed. A new toilet will be required; this should be located so that the effect of a partition-free first story is not completely obscured. The probable historic office partition between second-story bays A and B should not be recreated. This is because restoration would obscure the only historic elements remaining from the partition—the cuts in the west and east posts—with largely conjectural construction.

Nonhistoric boards that case the bottoms of all girders on the ceiling of the first story should be removed to look for any addition (if unlikely) historic partition stud and brace pockets. Nonhistoric boards that case the east and west faces of posts along the east or west walls, respectively, should also be removed to look for any additional (but unlikely) historic partition brace pockets. Except in locations where historic partitions might be restored, the casings of the girders and posts should be reinstalled.

Interior Finishes

All interior finishes will be preserved. No historic alternatives are documented. Again, the nonhistoric first-story interior siding, ceiling, and trim protect historic fabric from the continued use of the structure as a concession. The second story is not planned to be actively or heavily used, and will remain exposed.

Patching of interior finishes when openings are closed or reduced should not obscure the outline of the former opening.

Structural Recommendations

By James Wolf, Structural Engineer

Foundations: No work required.

First story: Remove and replace flooring with plywood subfloor and new floorboards. Rehabilitate and strengthen floor framing to carry a live load of 75 pounds per square foot.

Second story: Strengthen floor framing to carry a live load of 75 pounds per square foot. If flooring materials are removed, install a plywood subfloor before installation of new flooring material.

Roof structure: Check existing roof structure framing for a snow load of 40 pounds per square foot, and strengthen if required. Determine what, if any, additional work is required to distribute wind loads to the exterior walls.

Exterior walls: Replace the southeast corner post, which has been damaged by insects, and strengthen the ends of the beams where they framed into this post. Add lateral bracing to the exterior of the walls to resist a lateral wind load of 25 pounds per square foot.

Timber connections: Check all timber framing connections for load capacity, and strengthen as required to carry loads specified above.

Insects: Check for return of insects and eliminate if necessary. Devise measures to protect the structure from future insect damage.

Utility Systems

Electrical Service

Electrical service is an incompatible nonhistoric intrusion that is necessary for continued use of the structure as a concession. Receptacles and switches should be placed unobtrusively but conveniently. Existing lighting is poor. "Period" fixtures on the first story and inadequate fixtures on the second story should be removed and replaced with unobtrusive concealed-source lighting on both stories.

Fire-detection and emergency lighting systems should be devised.

Mechanical Systems

There is inadequate documentation for a historic chimney, and none will be restored. Existing heating equipment will be altered as requested in the administrative data section of this report.

One new toilet is required. It should be located so that the effect of a partition-free first story is not completely obscured.

Existing and additional kitchen equipment will be required to accommodate the concession. Necessary partitions, shelving, etc., should not completely obscure the effect of a partition-free first story.

No historic fabric should be altered during installation of mechanical equipment.

Paint Schedule

Two pieces of evidence deserve consideration before specific colors are discussed: (1) the structure has been resided since the historic period; and (2) the historic views show more structures painted all one color than with contrasting trim and siding colors.

Comparison of existing conditions and figures 11 and 15 of the south and east elevations show that the siding of the south and east walls has been replaced. The siding of the north and west walls has been deduced to also be replacement material. The final proof of replacement is the nonhistoric building paper between siding and sheathing. The mix of five types of clapboard joints indicates that

the replacement siding itself has probably been patched. Thus, most of the paint samples taken from the West India Goods Store are not conclusive. There is the possibility that some siding is salvaged historic material; presumably samples from such pieces would have a significantly greater number of paint layers. Only one thick sample could be found. The bottom layer of the sample is gray, a darker gray than extant on the surface of all siding. However, one sample seems inadequate for determining the historic color for the entire building.

In all, 60 exterior trim paint samples were studied. Of these, 11 show gray as the bottom layer over primer or wood. The majority of samples are from the eave fascia boards, which are flush and continuous with second-story window surrounds, and from window trim and sills. All of this material is probably nonhistoric. Other trim samples are from the skirt boards on the south elevation, which were probably installed ca. 1911-1912. The materials least likely to have been changed are the corner boards. These are evident in all early views, and are shown as standard building detail in historic views. However, none of the extant corner boards have been documented as being historic, so their samples are not necessarily definitive. Those on the south, east, and north elevations show gray as the bottom layer over primer or wood. This is consistent with the monochromatic structures shown in historic views.

The conclusion of this study is that no color can yet be called historic. Historic paint might be exposed when siding is removed during construction. However, since this report is recommending a partial restoration, a color scheme has been devised. Gray is one of the building colors shown in historic maritime views. The extant siding color should be retained, consistent with retaining the extant clapboard exposure. The extant contrasting trim color, however, is not consistent with evidence of historic-period painting schemes. All trim should be painted the extant siding color.

Historic and early views show most doors, window sash, and shutters painted darker than siding. The ca. 1891-1895 photograph of the West India Goods Store shows the south-elevation door and sash painted darker than the siding or trim. The historic color cannot be determined from the extant doors or from black and white photographs, all of which are nonhistoric. A conjectural approach is thus recommended. The door, sash and shutter color was probably dark, and might have matched the extant dark-green door and shutter color of the Derby-Prince-Ropes House. Throughout the historic period, the West India Goods Store was operated by the family living in the Derby-Prince-Ropes House. Using the same dark green would emphasize association of the two structures.

ANALYSIS OF EFFECT

This analysis is prepared according to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800), so that the Regional Director can—in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer—apply the Advisory Council's "Criteria of Effect" (Section 800.8) and "Criteria of Adverse Effect" (Section 800.9), and afford the Advisory Council the opportunity to review and to make comment on the investigation and recommended work.

The intent of the recommended work is to preserve the historic fabric, restore the exterior to complement the historic scene, and to renovate the interior to accommodate an interpretive concession.

No sound historic fabric will be removed. All historic fabric will be preserved in place. Most recommended work will be reversible. The addition of insulation, electrical and mechanical systems, new flooring, replacement of exterior siding, etc., will not irreversibly affect historic fabric. The impact of the recommended action on historic fabric is limited to replacement of the southwest corner post, which is infested with and deteriorated by insects, and replacement of the west-wall girt in bay E, which is charred and deteriorated. Both members will be exposed and documented before removal.

The recommended work will minimally affect historic fabric, continue preservation of the structure, and increase accurate interpretive use of the resource. The recommended work has no adverse effect on the qualities for which the Salem Maritime National Historic Site as a historic maritime group, and the West India Goods Store as a historic maritime structure, were entered on the National Register of Historic Places.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PACKAGE ESTIMATING DETAIL

Prepared by A. Williams, January 9, 1978

REGION North Atlantic	PARK Salem Maritime National Historic Site
PACKAGE NUMBER	PACKAGE TITLE Restoration of the West India Goods Store

(If more space is needed, use plain paper and attach)

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST
Mobilization and Demolition	Lump Sum	\$ 18,850
Masonry	" "	1,900
Structural Bracing	" "	6,000
Doors and Windows	" "	20,000
Insulation	" "	6,700
Carpentry	" "	49,940
Painting and Whitewashing	" "	7,000
Plumbing	" "	6,500
Electrical/Mechanical	" "	9,460
Fire and Intrusion System	" "	3,650
Site	" "	1,300
TOTAL - January 1979		\$131,300
+20 percent Construction Cost - October 1980		\$157,560

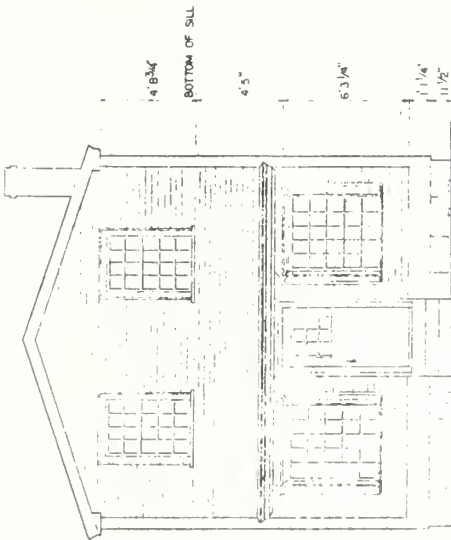
SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATES		CLASS OF ESTIMATE		
		<input type="checkbox"/> A Working Drawings	<input type="checkbox"/> B Preliminary Plans	<input type="checkbox"/> C Similar Facilities
Proj. Type		Totals from Above B & U R & T		
52	Museum Exhibits			XXXXX
55	Wayside Exhibits			XXXXX
62	Audio-Visual			XXXXX
89	Ruins Stabilization			XXXXX
91	Construction			
92	Utility Contracts			XXXXX
ESTIMATES APPROVED (Signature)		(title)		(date)

III. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

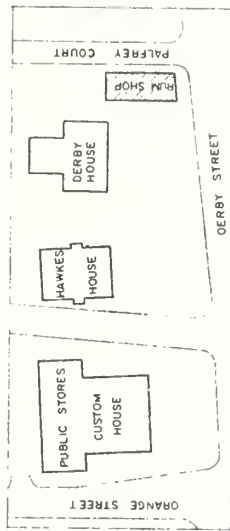
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY (HABS) DRAWINGS, 1958

*Denver Service Center
Drawing No. 373/28019 (two sheets)*



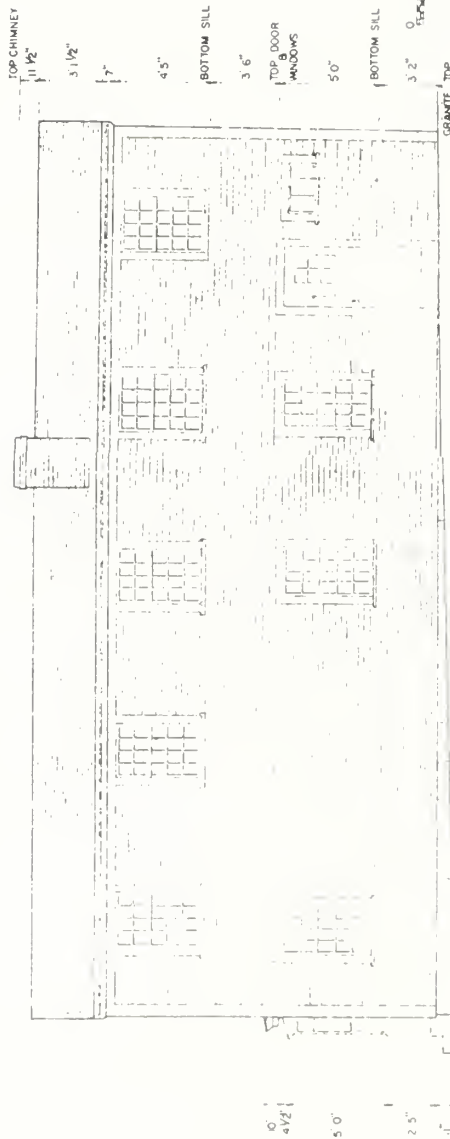
LITTLE IS KNOWN ABOUT THE ORIGIN OF THIS EARLY 19TH CENTURY STRUCTURE. THE FIRST FLOOR FRONT, WITH BAY WINDOWS IS THE RESULT OF A REMODELING BY THE SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF NEW ENGLAND ANTIQUITIES WHEN THEY OWNED THE BUILDING PRIOR TO GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP IN 1938

RUM SHOP SALEM MARITIME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE SALEM, MASS.

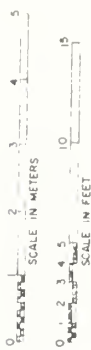


MEASURED AND DRAWN 1958 WITH FUNDS OF THE "MISSION 66" PROGRAM
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT HISTORIC STRUCTURES
PROJECT SUPERVISOR UNIV OF ILLINOIS
ASSISTANT, UNIV OF TEXAS
CHARLES E. PETERSON
ERNEST A. CONNALLY
JOHN P. SHAW
ROBERT L. BURKHART
THOMAS P. OOLLE
BRIAN F. LARSON
LARRY D. NICHOLS
WALTON D. STOWELL
FRED A. VEGA JR.
WITH THE COOPERATION OF HAROLO L. LESSEM, SUPERINTENDENT, SALEM MARITIME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



GRANITE FOUNDATION
CRAWL SPACE BELOW 1ST FLOOR
ALL WOOD CONSTRUCTION
ASPHALT SHINGLE ROOF
WOOD DOORS
WOOD DOUBLE HUNG WINDOWS
CLAPBOARD SIDING



ROBERT L. BURKHART D.E.

MISSION PROJECT 958

FOR INFORMATION OF THE ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER
FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

NAME OF STRUCTURE

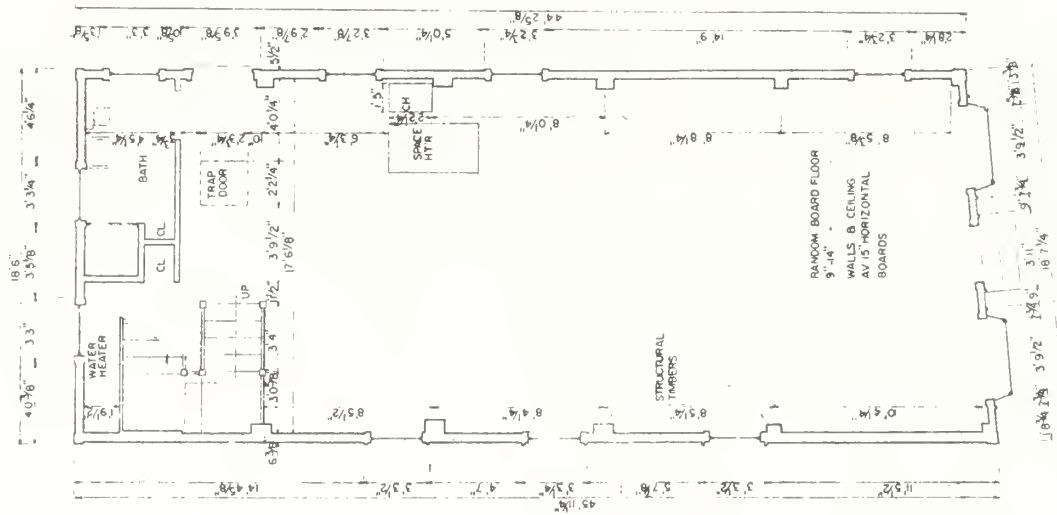
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SALEM, MASS.

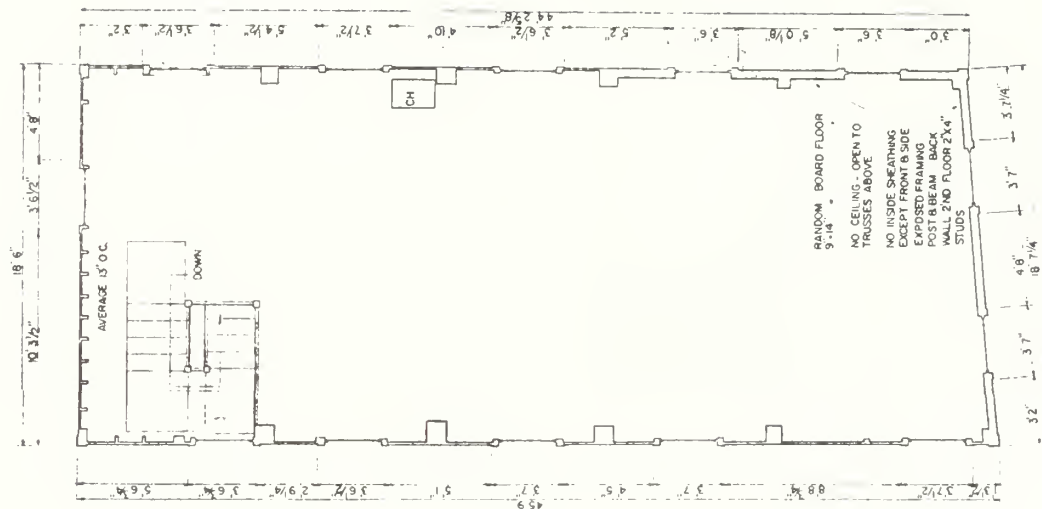
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MASS-801

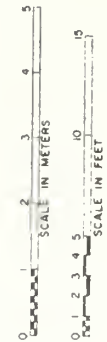
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



ROBERT L. BURGHART DEL

SALEM PROJECT 1938

UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

RUM SHOP

NAME OF STRUCTURE

SALEM MARTIME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE SALEM, MASS

SUPPLY NO.

MASS-901

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY

SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS

MADE IN U.S.A.

APPENDIX B.

DRAWINGS PREPARED BY JOHN ROBBINS IN 1978

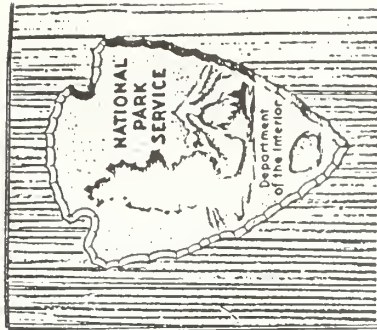
*Denver Service Center
Drawing No. 373-28018 (17 sheets)*

Includes:

Reproductions of Drawings of Proposals A-D
by Architect Alfred Shurrocks, 1928,
annotated by John Robbins

Existing Conditions Drawings, January-June 1978

Recommended Partial Restoration Drawings, 1978



SHEET INDEX

EXISTING CONDITIONS

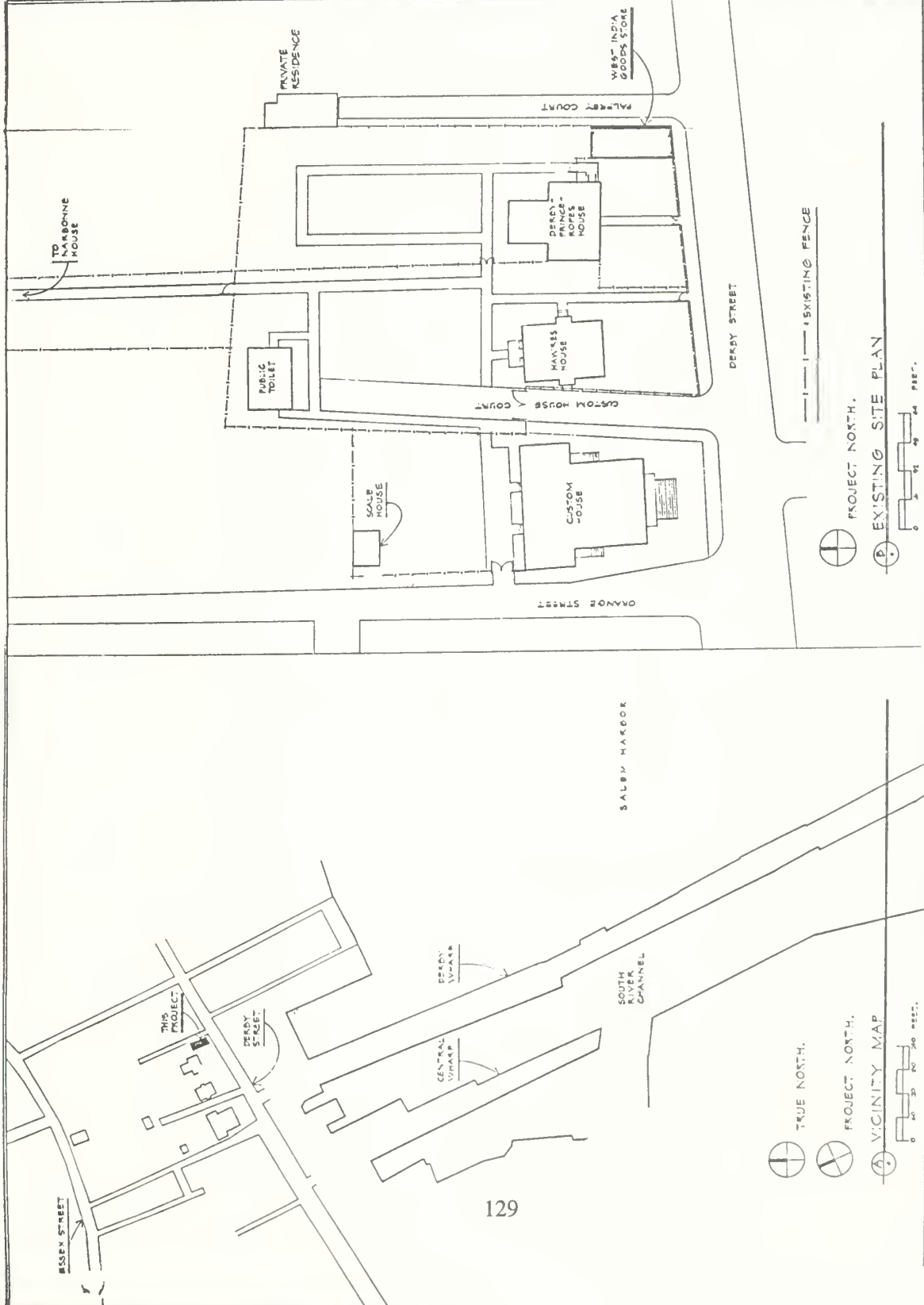
- 1 VICINITY MAP & SITE PLAN
- 2 PROPOSALS A & B SHURROCKS, 1922
- 3 PROPOSAL C SHURROCKS, 1922
- 4 PROPOSAL D SHURROCKS, 1922
- 5 ELEVATIONS OF MOVA WINDOW FOR THE DEARY-FRANCE-ROPE HOUSE & DETAILS OF B WINDOWS-SOUTH ELEVATION - PROPOSAL C & AS BUILT SHURROCKS, 1922
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- 17 SITE PLAN & ELEVATIONS

REDUCED SIZE REPRODUCTIONS

SCALE: 1" = 20' NATIONAL



TO NARBONNE HOUSE

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

WEST INDIA GOODS STORE

DEARY-ROPE HOUSE

MARKES HOUSE

CUSTOM HOUSE

SCALE HOUSE

PUBLIC TOILET

ORANGE STREET

DERBY STREET

SALBU HARBOR

SOUTH RIVER CHANNEL

CENTRAL VILLAGE

DERBY VILLAGE

THIS PROJECT

DERBY STREET

ESSEX STREET

PROJECT NORTH

EXISTING FENCE

PROJECT NORTH

VICINITY MAP

TRUE NORTH

PROJECT NORTH

VICINITY MAP

0 20 40 FEET

0 20 40 FEET

0 20 40 FEET

WEST INDIA GOODS STORE

Salbu Historic Site

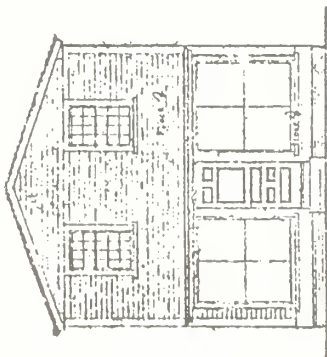
Department of the Interior

UNITED STATES

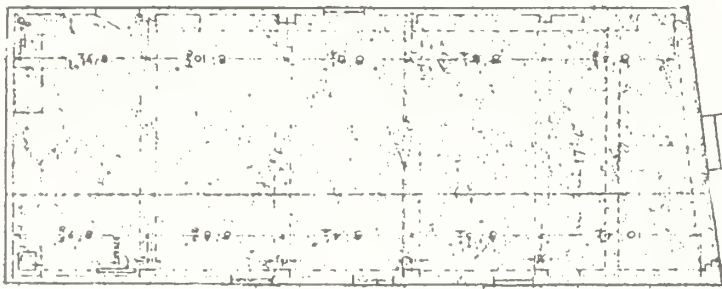
REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINAL RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

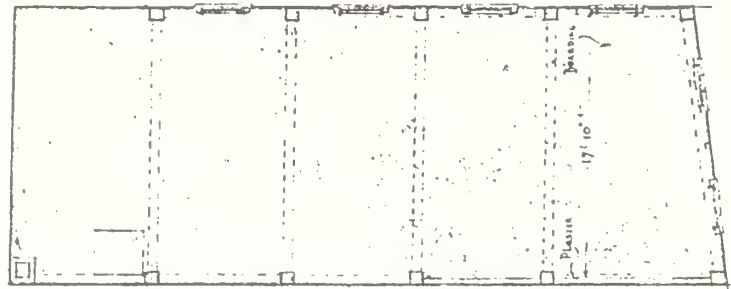
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FRONT ELEVATION
(SOUTH ELEVATION)

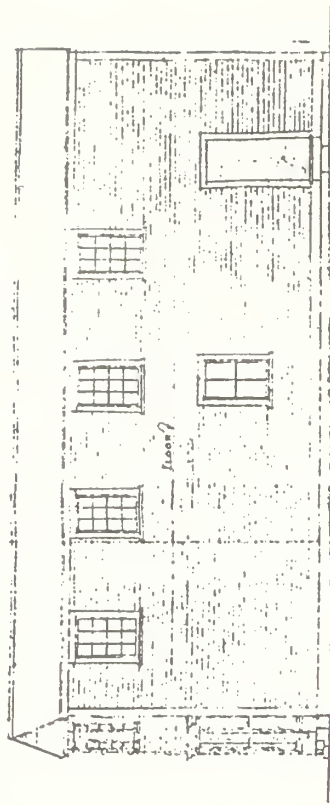


PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

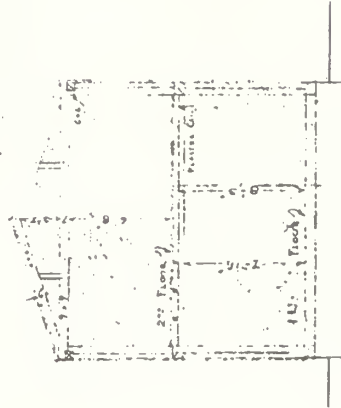


PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR

SCALE 1/4" = 1' 0"



SIDE ELEVATION
(EAST ELEVATION)



TRANSVERSE SECTION

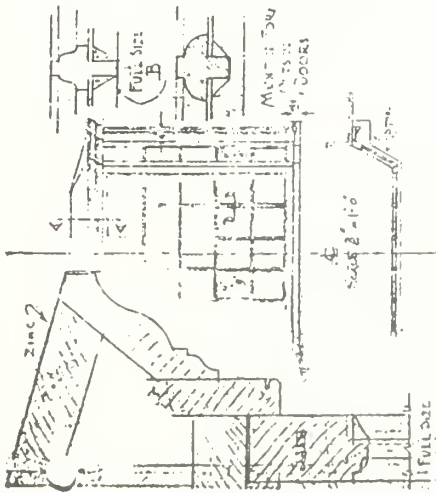
(WEST INDIA GOODS STORE)
DERBY STREET
SALEM
MASSACHUSETTS

(NOTES ADDED: ROBBINS, 1916.)
- SAILED 11-11-1916

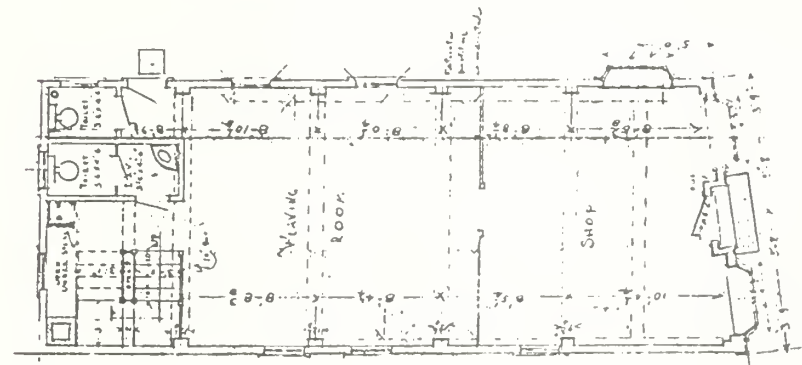


PROPOSAL A
SCALE AS SHOWN

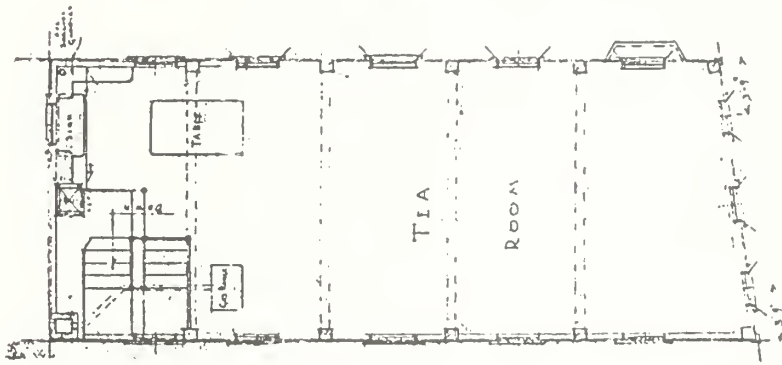
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DATE	BY
Drawn	By



FRONT ELEVATION
(SOUTH ELEVATION)

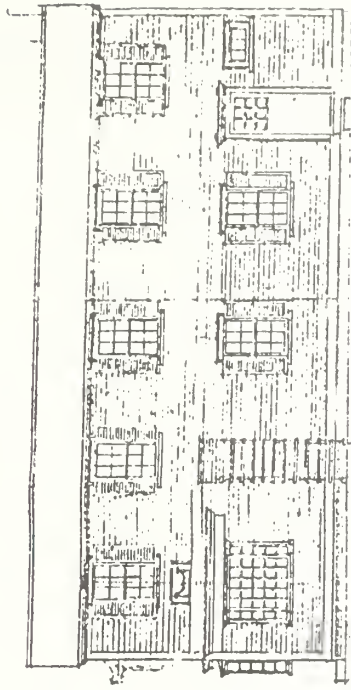


PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

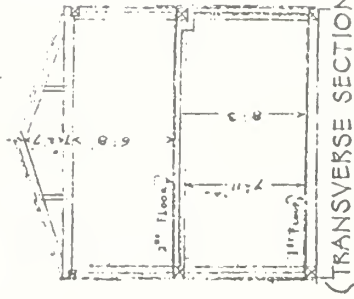


PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"
REVISED BY SUPERVISOR, BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS, BOSTON, 1914.



SIDE ELEVATION
(EAST ELEVATION)



(TRANSVERSE SECTION)

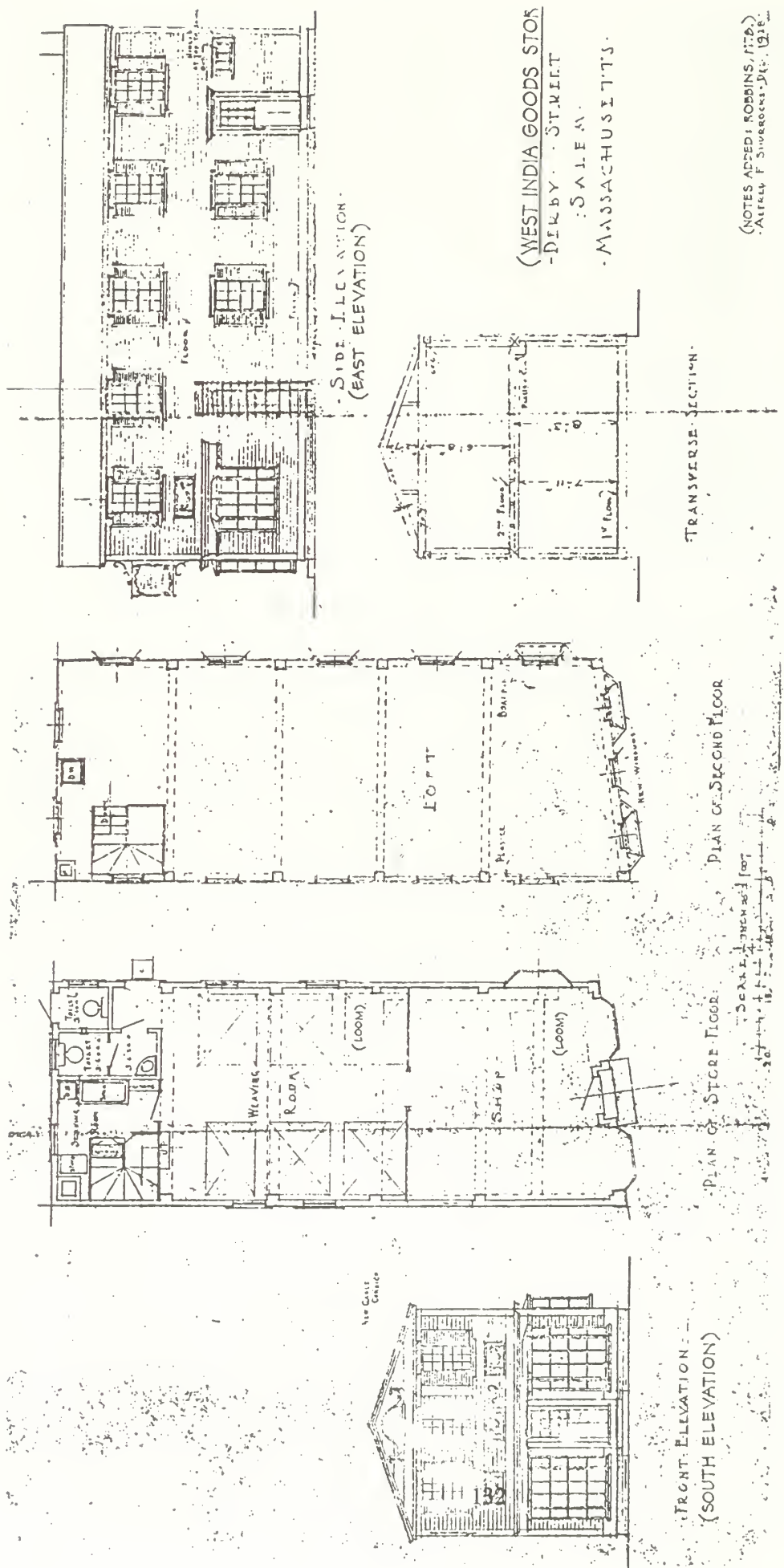
(WEST INDIA GOODS STORE)
DERBY STREET
SALEM
MASSACHUSETTS

(NOTES ADDED: ROBBINS, J.
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS, BOSTON, 1914.)



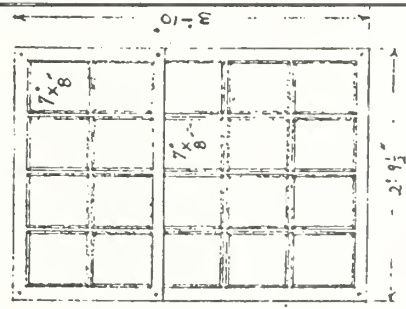
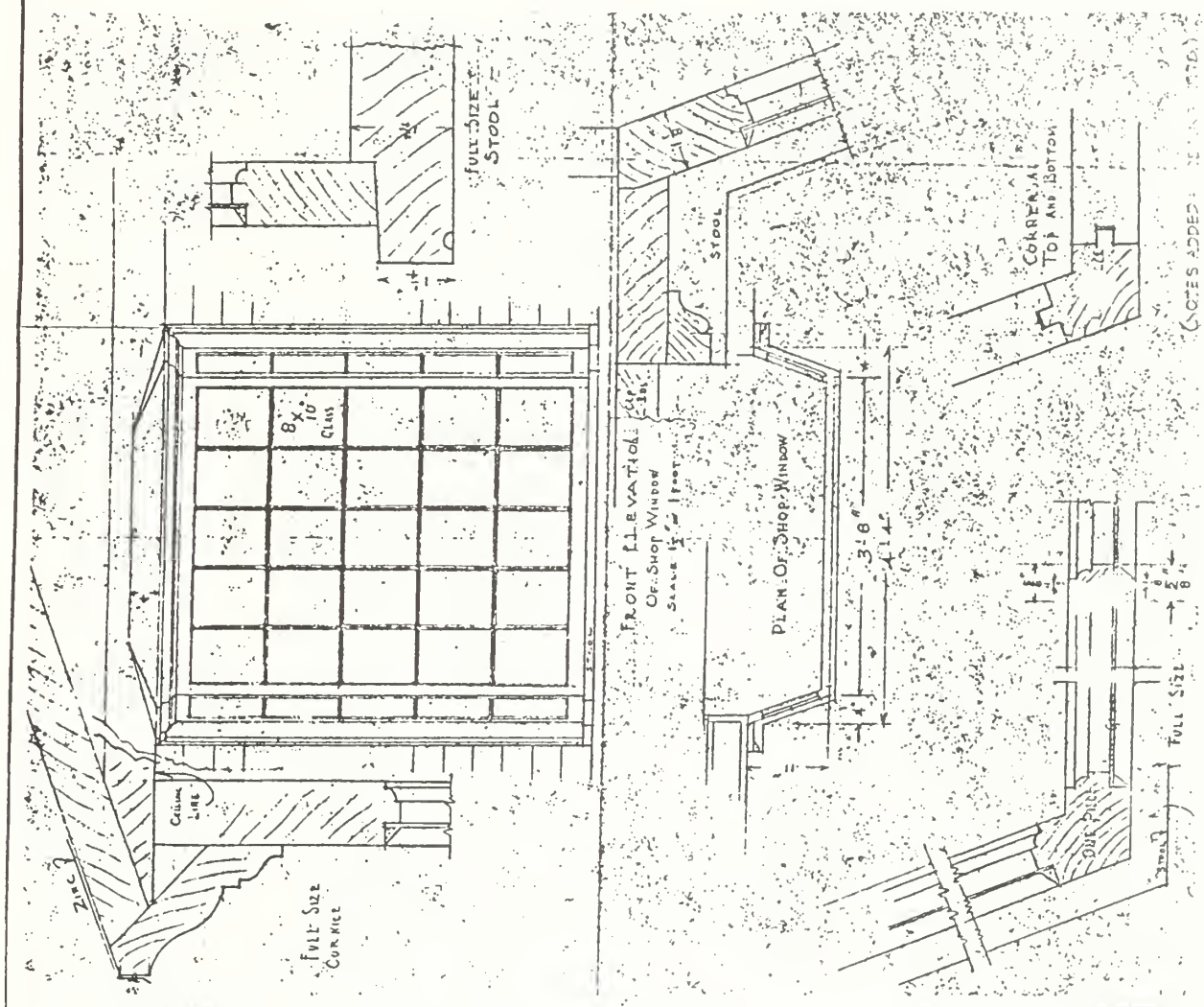
PROPOSAL C
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS, BOSTON

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DESIGNED BY	REVISION
CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY

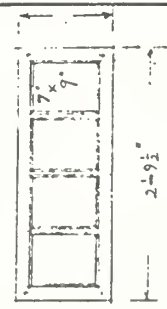


(WEST INDIA GOODS STORE)
 -DIRBY STREET
 -SALEM
 -MASSACHUSETTS-

(NOTES ADDED BY ROBBINS, 17th)
 -ALFRED F. SHAWBROOK, DEC. 1918-

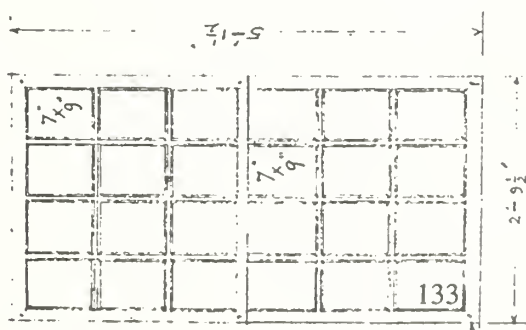


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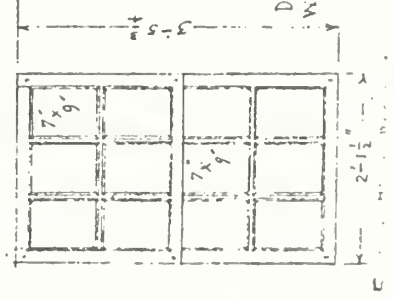


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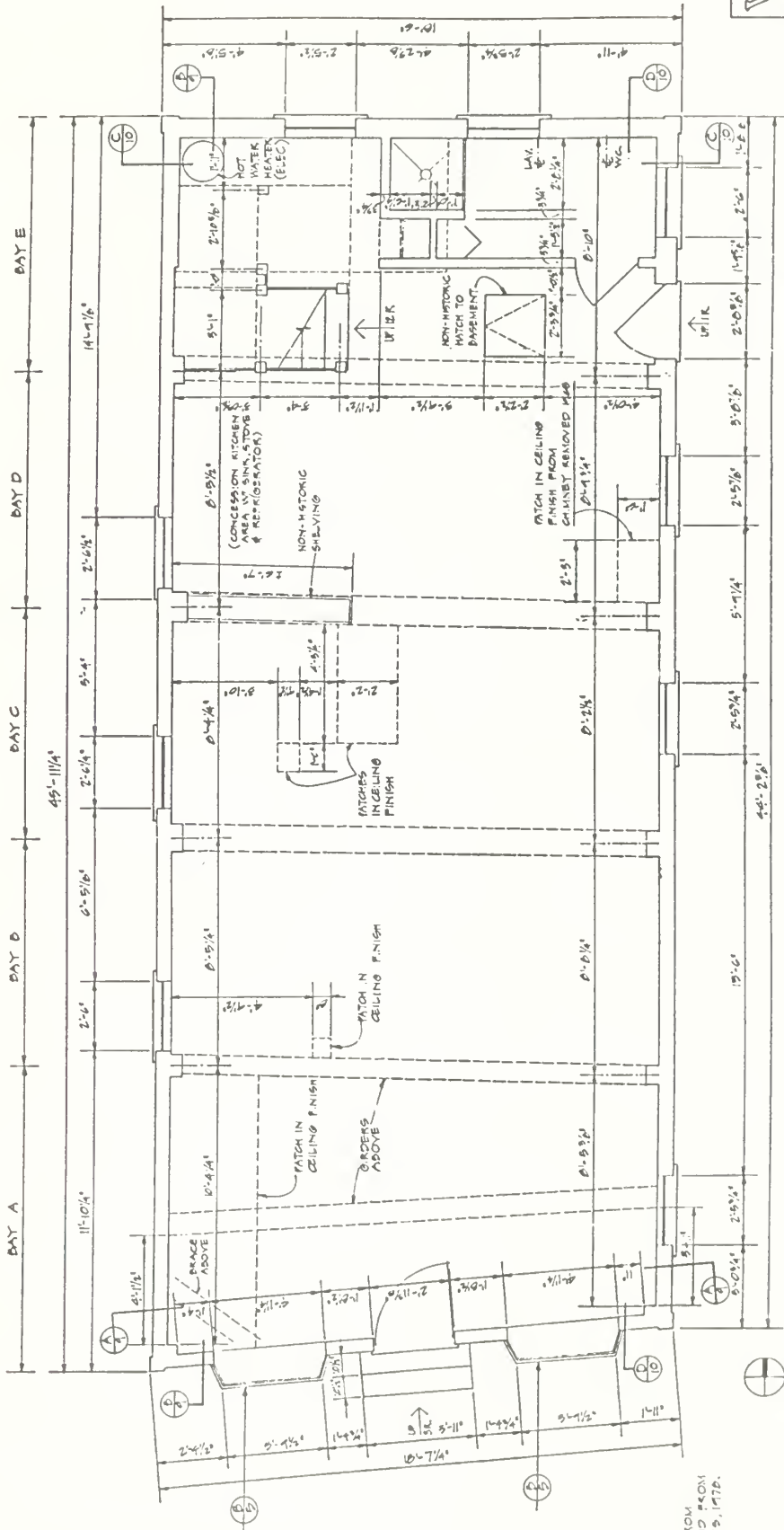
VERITY AT THE
BUILDING - -
"SASH-FOR-
RESTORATION OF
THE RICHARD DELEY HOUSE
NO. 164 DELEY STR
SALEM, MASS.



9. LIKE THIS REQUIRED



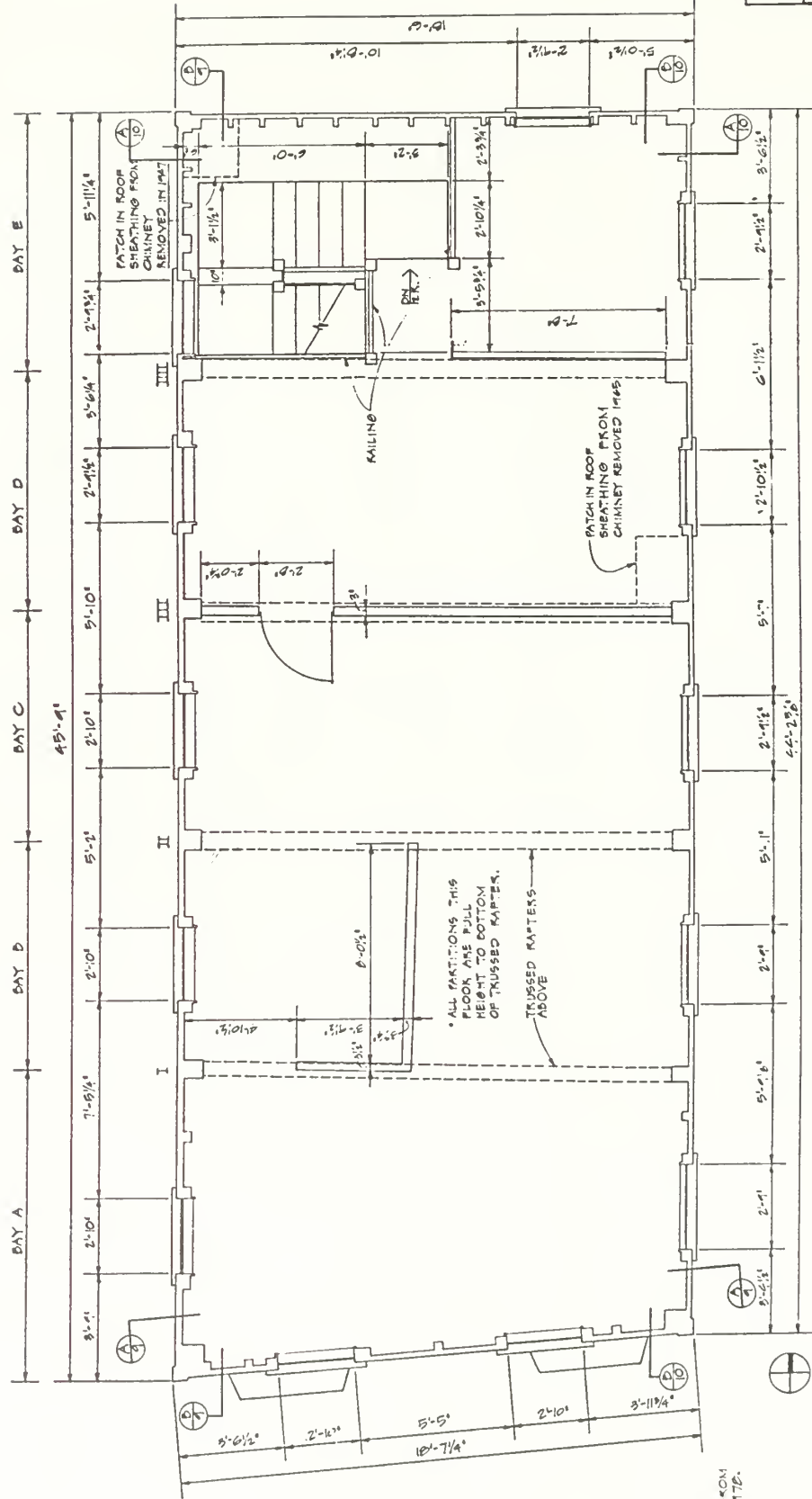




PLAN. FIRST FLOOR. EXISTING CONDITIONS

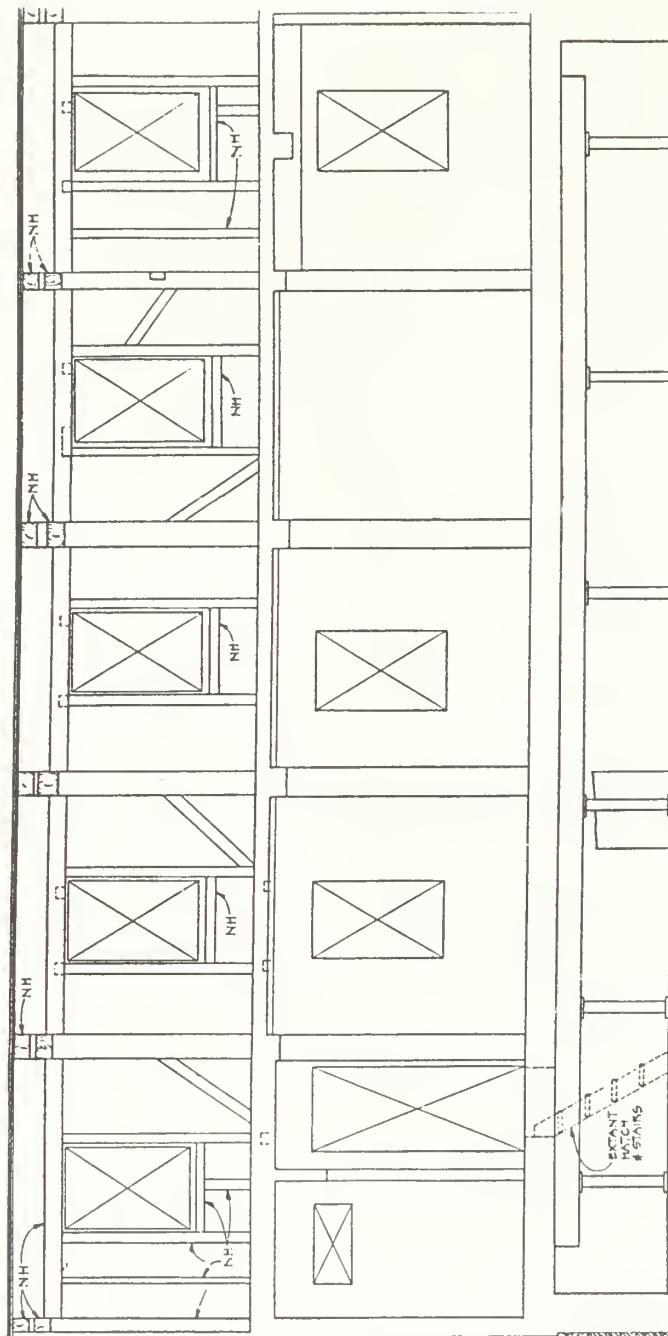
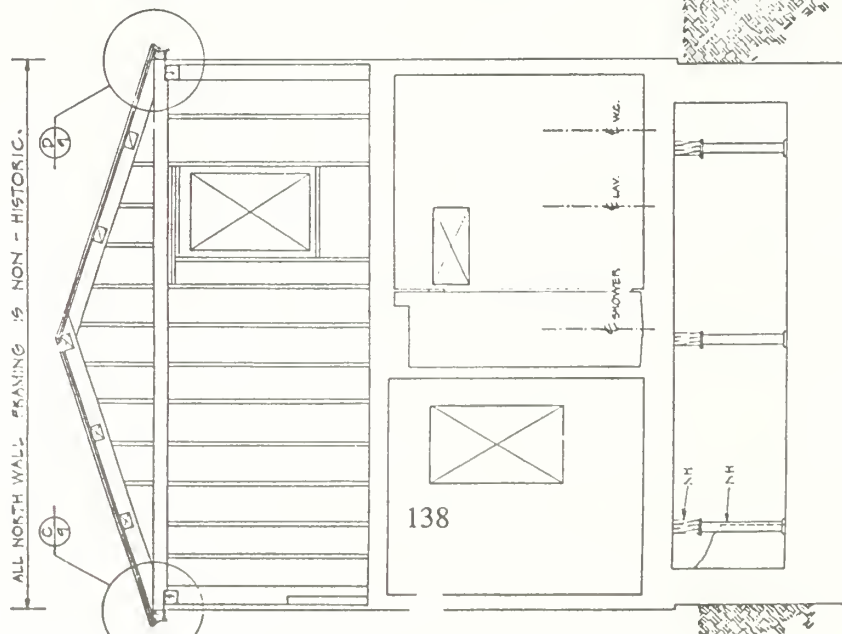
SCALE 1/2" = 1'

NOTE 1
DIMENSIONS FROM
HADS, M50, AND FROM
MEASUREMENTS, 1970.



PLAN - SECOND FLOOR - EXISTING CONDITIONS

NOTE:
 DIMENSIONS FROM
 WALLS, AND FROM
 MEASUREMENTS, MTD.



NOTE:
STRUCTURAL MEMBERS (STUDS, ROIS,
BRACES, ETC.) ARE HISTORIC UNLESS
NOTED 'NH', NON-HISTORIC.

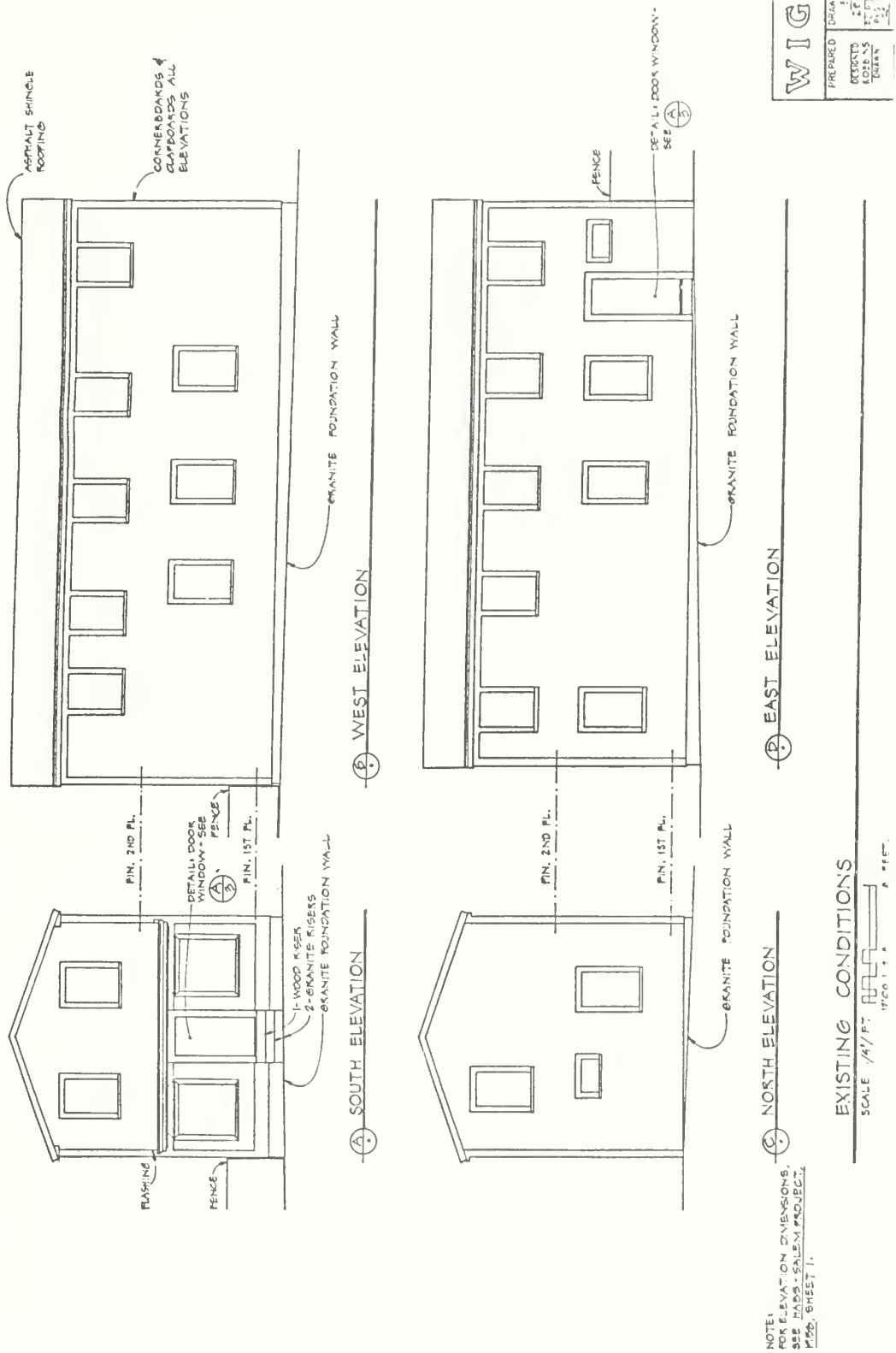
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	CHECKED	BY
	DRAWN	BY

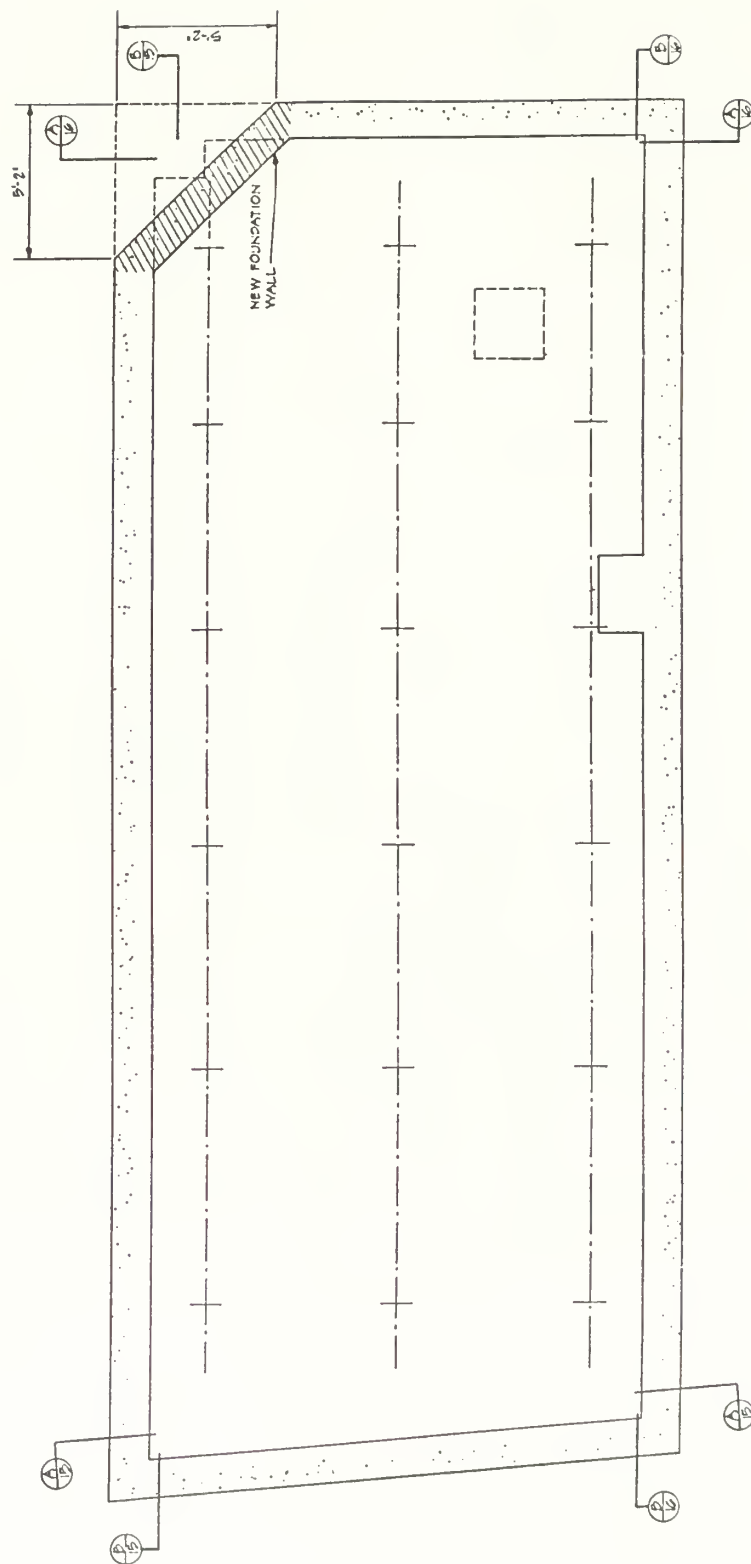
SECTION - EAST WALL INTERIOR ELEVATION • EXISTING CONDITIONS

SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

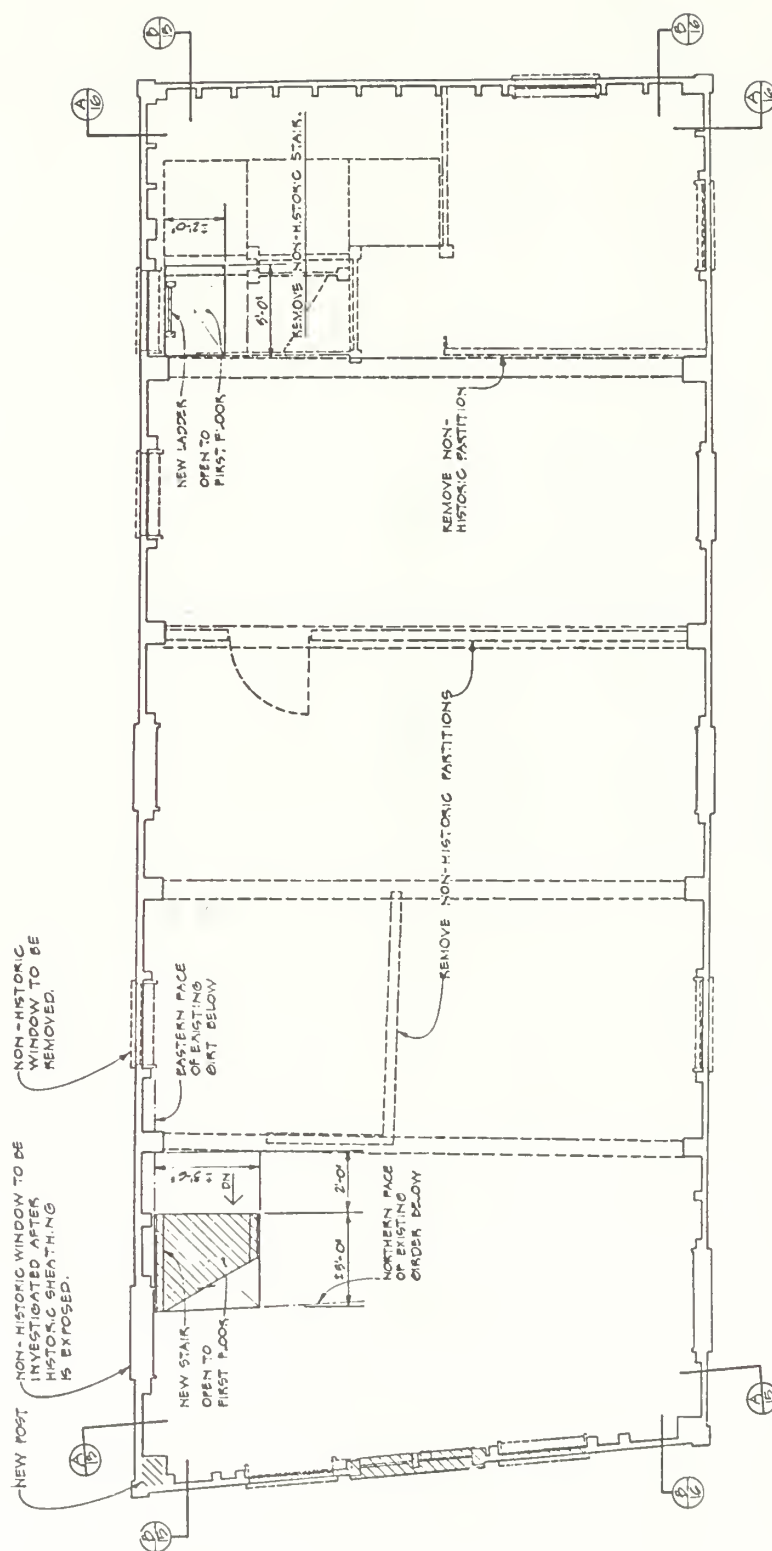
SECTION - NORTH WALL INTERIOR ELEVATION
EXISTING CONDITIONS

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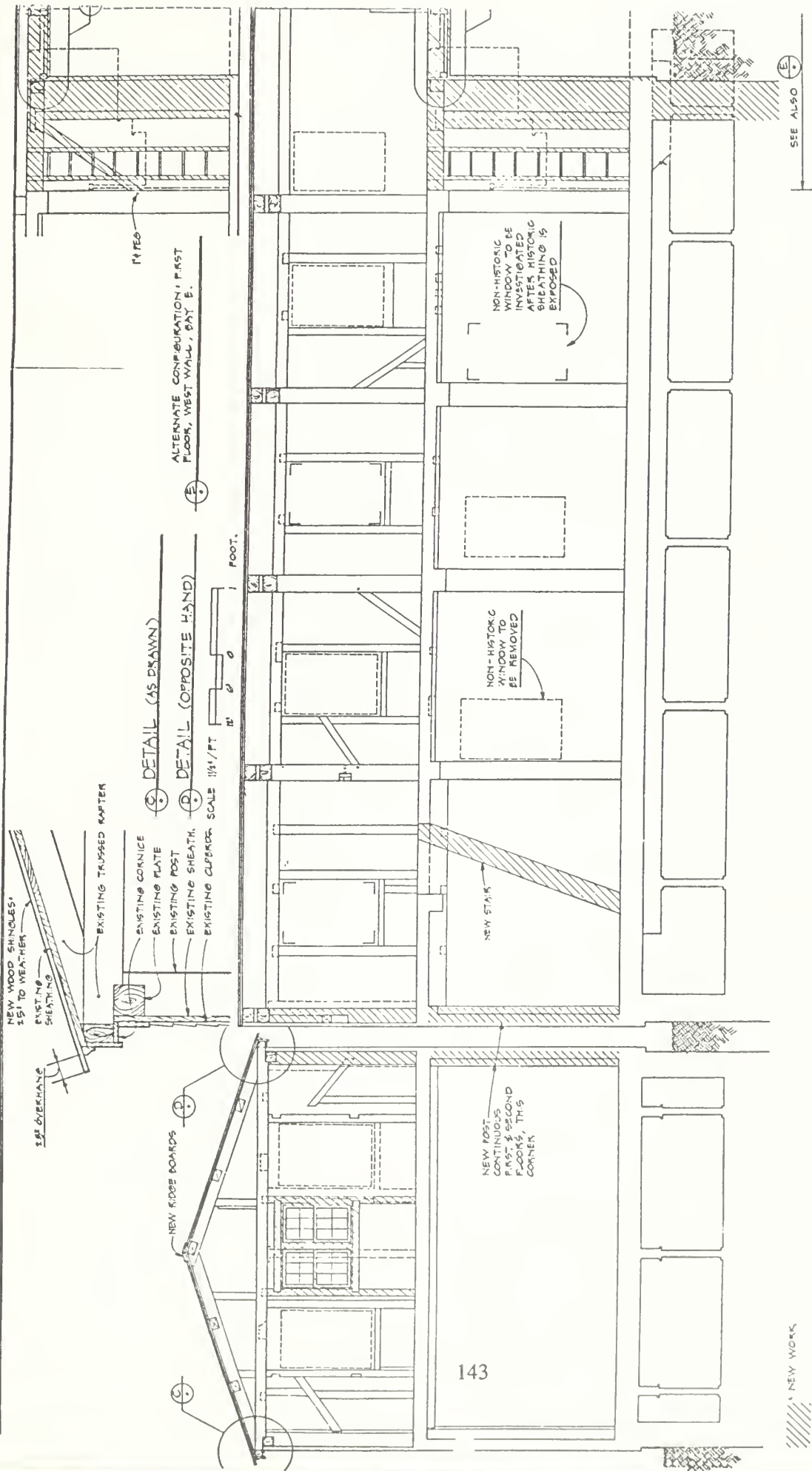
PLAN - BASEMENT LEVEL - PARTIALLY- RESTORED CONDITION



NEW WORK

PLAN - SECOND FLOOR - PARTIALLY-RESTORED CONDITION

SCALE 1/2" = 1' - 4' FEET



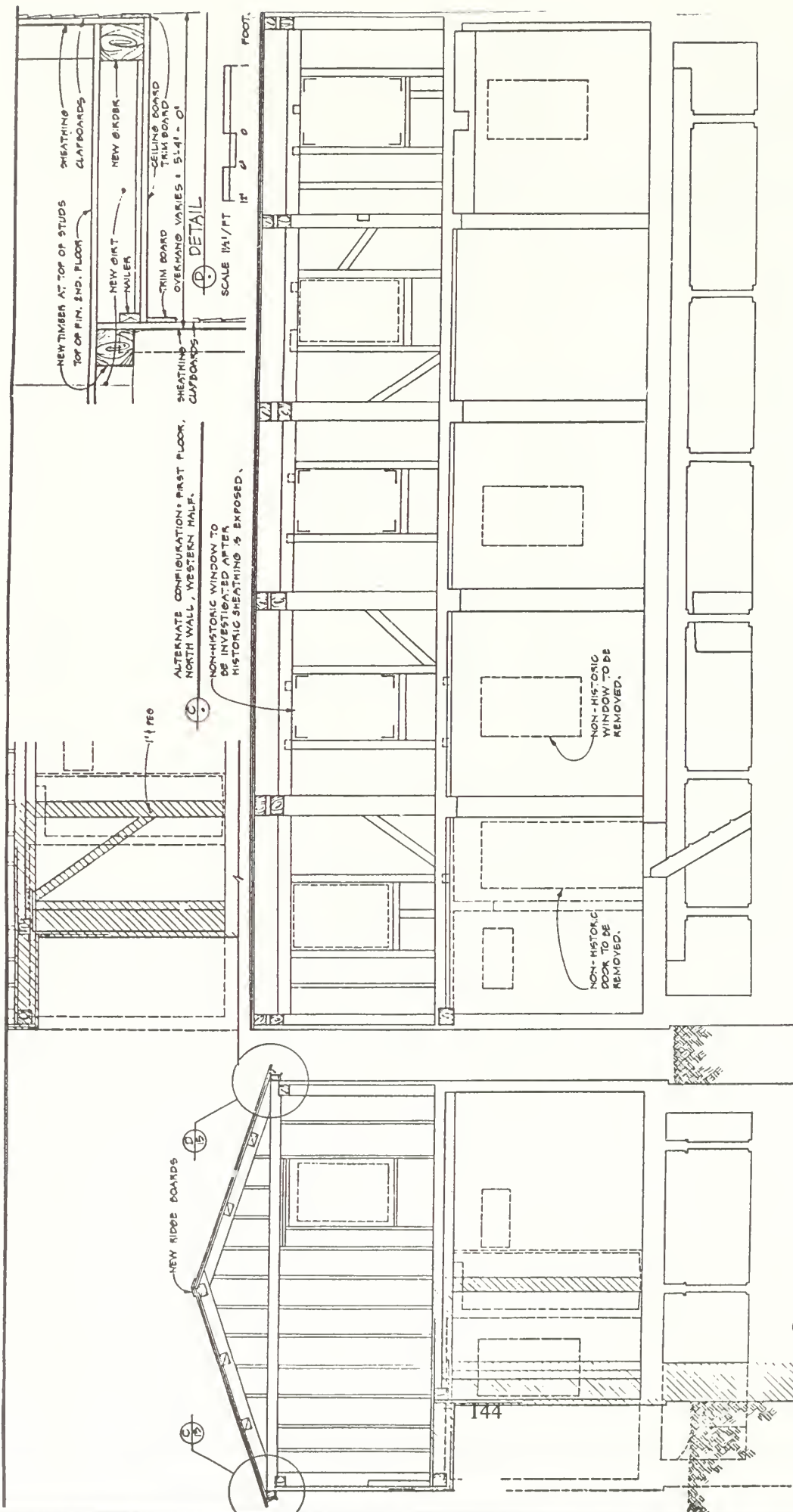
WIG
 PREPARED
 FOR
 RECORD
 DRAWING
 DATE
 1/1/19

SECTION - SOUTH WALL INTERIOR ELEVATION - PARTIALLY-RESTORED CONDITION
 SCALE 1/2" = 1' - 0"

SECTION - WEST WALL INTERIOR ELEVATION - PARTIALLY-RESTORED CONDITION
 SCALE 1/2" = 1' - 0"

NEW WORK

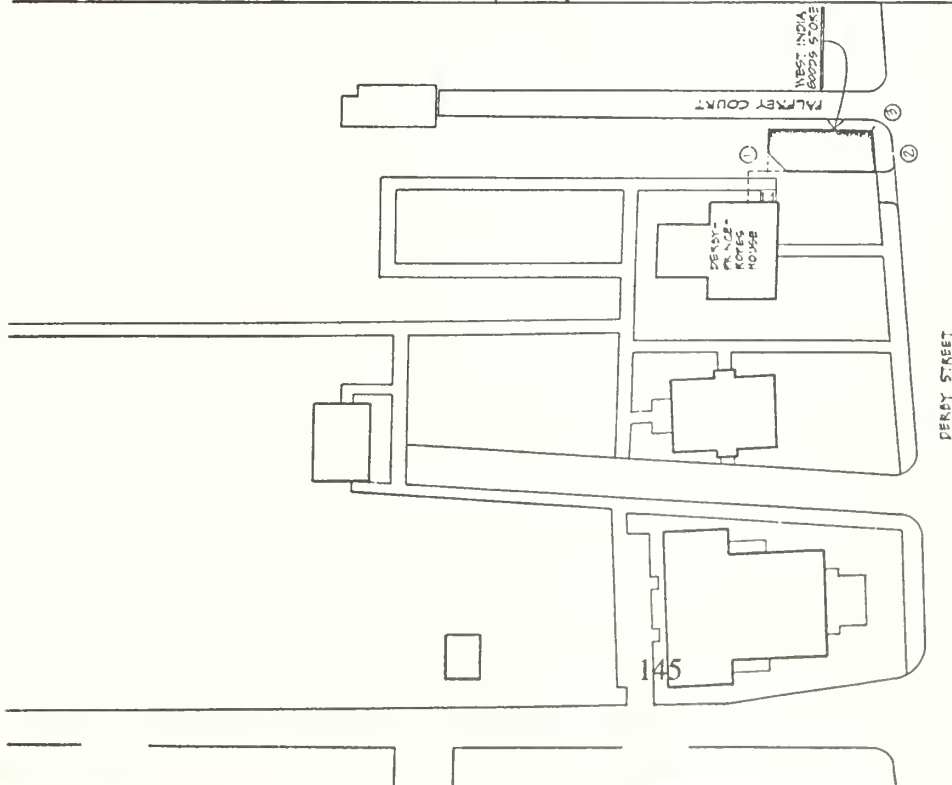
143



SECTION: EAST WALL INTERIOR ELEVATION • PARTIALLY-RESTORED CONDITION

SECTION: NORTH WALL INTERIOR ELEVATION
 PARTIALLY-RESTORED CONDITION

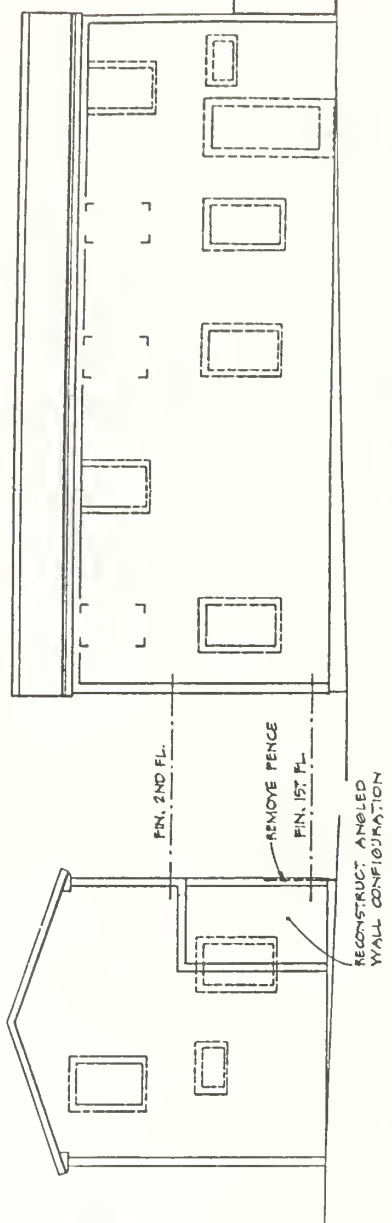
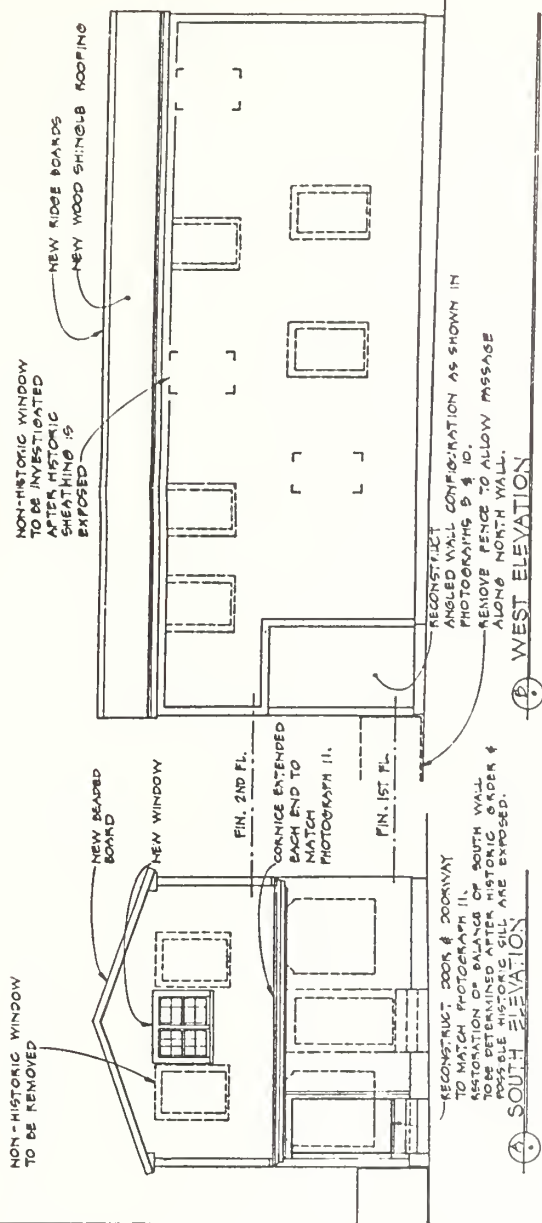
* NEW WORK



NOTES

1. REMOVE EXISTANT PICKET FENCE AT NORTHWEST CORNER OF PROPERTY. PLACE NON-HISTORIC PAVING TO SUBJECT FASAGE. ALL OTHER FENCES TO REMAIN.
2. CONSTRUCT NON-HISTORIC GUARD-CUT IN NON-HISTORIC PAVING TO SUBJECT FASAGE. PLACE NON-HISTORIC BOLLARD TO PROTECT CORNER.

SITE PLAN - PARTIALLY-RESTORED CONDITION



① NORTH ELEVATION

② EAST ELEVATION

PARTIALLY-RESTORED CONDITION

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

WIG

PREPARED	DATE
DESIGNED	BY
CHECKED	DATE
APPROVED	DATE
DRAWN	DATE

APPENDIX C.

**“COMPLETION REPORT,
REHABILITATION OF WEST INDIA GOODS STORE,
SALEM MARITIME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE,
SALEM MASSACHUSETTS”**

July 1985

NORTH ATLANTIC HISTORIC
PRESERVATION CENTER

~~North Atlantic~~

COMPLETION REPORT

REHABILITATION OF WEST INDIA GOODS STORE

Salem Maritime National Historic Site
Salem, Massachusetts

July 1985

National Park Service - North Atlantic Region
North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FACE SHEET FOR COMPLETION REPORT

Work Order No.

Fund Symbol

1981-0004-291

Year Programmed

1985

Park
Salem Maritime National Historic Site

Region
North Atlantic

Location in Park

West India Goods Store (Site Area)

State(s)

Massachusetts

PCP No.

Master Plan No.

County or Counties

Essex

Master Plan Corrected By



Contract and/or



Day Labor

As Built Drawings By
NAHPC

Work Order Title

Rehabilitation of West India Goods Store

Date Started

January 1985

Date Completed

June 1985

DESCRIPTION OF FIXED ASSETS

(For completion by employee in charge of project)

TOTAL COSTS

(For completion by FFO)

215 HISTORICAL BUILDINGS

Adaptive reuse of first and second
floors (continued use)
Install new heating, electrical and
plumbing systems
Reinforce floors
Install new kitchens and bathrooms
Paint interior wall, ceiling and
floor finishes
Reinstall fire detection and
intrusion alarm systems

Total cost* \$100,000

*Cost of stainless steel items in first floor
kitchen borne by ENP&MA

TOTAL

\$

DISTRIBUTION		THE FIXED ASSET DESCRIBED ABOVE HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPROVED DRAWINGS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND AUTHORIZED CHANGES			
No.	To			Title:	Date:
	Submitted	By: Orville W. Carroll		Historical Architect NPS	Aug 1985
	Approved	By: _____		Title: _____	Date: _____
	COSTS VERIFIED	BY _____		Title: _____	Date: _____
	150				

COMPOSITION OF COST FOR COMPLETION REPORT

Fund Symbol

1981-000h-291

Park Salem Maritime National Historic Site	Region North Atlantic
---	--------------------------

Year Programmed 1985

Location in Park West India Goods Store (Site Area)
--

Work Order Title

Rehabilitation of West India Goods Store

COMPOSITION OF COST

COSTS CHARGED TO FUNDS ALLOTTED TO FIELD FINANCE OFFICE

- (1) Personal Services.....
 (2) Travel.....
 (3) Contract Work.....
 (4) Supplies and Materials.....
 (5) Other Direct Expenses.....
 (6) Operation of Equipment.....
 (7) Depreciation of Equipment.....
 (8) Purchase of Construction Equipment.....
 (9) Purchase of Other Accountable Equipment.....
 (10) Other Costs

\$

(11) TOTAL COST CHARGED TO FFO FUNDS.....

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

\$

LESS:

- (12) Residual Value of Construction Equipment on Line 8.....
 (13) Value of Other Accountable Equipment on Line 9.....
 (14) Other Credits.....

\$

(15) FFO FUNDS CHARGED TO CONSTRUCTION PROJECT.....

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

\$

OTHER COSTS:

- (16) Non-Fund Costs (Includes "free inventory," donated materials, etc.)..
 (17) ON-SITE CONSTRUCTION COSTS.....
 (18) PS&S, AP, and/or Facilitating Services at ___% of Line 17.....
 (19) TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS

\$

- (20) Equipment Included on Lines 12 and 13.....
 (21) Line 14 Credits.....

\$

(22) GROSS WORK ORDER COSTS.....

Identify other costs and other credits by line item entry, on an attached schedule, or explain in narrative.

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SUMMARY

The approximate date of construction of the West India Goods Store (WIGS), based upon historical research conducted by National Park Service Historian Charles Snell in 1976, falls between the years 1801 and 1805. It was built by Henry Prince, who operated a "store" in the building until 1827 when ownership of the property passed into the hands of John Osgood and Henry Ropes. The Salem Directories lists the business as a West India Goods store from ca.1837 until 1853.

About 1912, the structure was moved to the west side of the Derby House lot where it remained until 1938 when it was moved back to its original site by the National Park Service. In 1928, the building was "restored" to the design of Alfred Shurrocks under the auspices of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. From 1941 until 1976 a concession permit was awarded to Edward Rushford to operate an antique store; and from 1976 until 1983 it was operated as a coffee shop selling West India type goods.

In November of 1983, an automobile crashed into the southeast corner of the building. The site Superintendent decided to rehabilitate the structure at this time. The building was vacated and rehabilitation work began in January of 1985 and continued until the middle of June. All work was done by National Park Service day labor crew under the supervision of Michael Fortin, Exhibit Specialist with the North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center.

It was decided early on that the building would not be restored to the period between ca.1801 and 1853 when it was operated as a West India Goods store. Rather, the decision was made to retain the restoration of 1928. Consequently, no changes were made to the exterior. Alterations on the interior were kept to a minimum and with the exception of shortening the toilet wall on the first floor all additional work can be removed without damaging the structure.

I. HISTORICAL DATA

Letter, "Rum Shop" relocation, Supt. Edwin W. Small to Elbert C. Cox, Regional Director, National Park Service, 1938.

Administrative Data Section, Historic Structure Report, Part I, by Harold I. Lessom, May 1959.

Administrative Data Section, Historic Structure Report, Part I, by Arthur L. Sullivan, October 1964.

Architectural Data Section, Historic Structure Report, Part I, by Walton Stowell, July 1964.

Architectural Data Section, Historic Structure Report, Part II, by Norman M. Souder, October 1964.

Historical Data Section, Historic Structure Report, Part II, by Arthur L. Sullivan, November 1964.

Historical Data Section, Historic Structure Report, Part II, by Daniel R. Keuhn, 1964.

Historical Base Map Project, "Some Derby Street Houses and Inhabitants," by Charles N. Snell, February 1977.

Architectural Data Section, Historic Structure Report, by John Robbins, Denver Service Center, November 1978.

Historical Essay: "The West India Goods Store in Maritime Salem," by G. Frank Williss, July 1982.

II. INTERIOR WORK

1. Crawl Space (Basement)

A. Masonry Work: The existing concrete floor was installed in 1964 to prevent moisture from entering the crawl space. New brick piers were built directly upon the concrete to support a new bearing beam placed under the first floor joists. The top row of bricks on the east and west masonry walls were removed to allow air to reach the foundation sill; also the west wall grilles were opened for ventilation.

B. Drains: The existing house drains were removed and consolidated on the east side of the crawl space. Except for the four-inch cast iron house drain that exists through the east stone foundation wall, all piping was replaced with PVC.

C. Water Supply: The existing water supply pipe was kept intact. New copper pipe was run to the bathrooms and kitchens on the first and second floors, and to the hot water heater.

D. Hot Water Heater: A new 50-gallon electric hot water tank for domestic use was installed at the north end of the crawl space.

E. Circulating Pump: The existing circulating pump was retained and re-connected to the split-level heating system.

F. Electrical Work: New electrical wiring was installed to the hot water tank, circulating pump and to additional electric lights in the crawl space.

2. First Floor Work

A. Floor Joists: The existing floor joists supporting the first floor were measured and recorded before work started. Essentially the joists consisted of two sizes, large and small. Three of the eight large layer joists 10" x 10" (11") were hand-hewn while the remaining joists were sash sawn, that is, having vertical saw marks. We were unable to determine the ages of the joists. A description of the joists is discussed on pages 46-48 of the Architectural Data Section, Historic Structure Report draft form written in 1978.

B. Treatment of Joists: At least fourteen of the existing joists were useable and were sent out for pressure treatment with CCA. New pressure treated 3" x 10" joists were inserted

between each of the old joists to reinforce the floor. A new bearing timber, running north to south was placed under the entire length of the joists. Four new brick piers were built to support the bearing beam.

C. Floor Boards: The flooring consisted of three layers of boards on the first floor. About one third of the sub floor at the south end of the first floor contained wide, mill-sawn, pine boards nailed with machine-cut nails. These boards could conceivably be original although the nails were too rusty to determine their age. The remaining sub floor consisted of uniform width, pine boards which were almost totally destroyed by fungus and beetles. The sub floor was replaced by new boards pressure treated with CCA.

We could not determine the age of the existing finish floor boards. They consisted of tongue and groove, pine boards, more or less of uniform width and length and laid east to west. The original floor would have run north and south. Since the existing floor could conceivably date back to the ca.1928 restoration work, it was decided to relay the floor boards and to apply a new finish coat.

D. Wall Boards: The interior wall boards were completely removed and identified as to location. "Dursban TC" an termiticide solution was applied to the back side of each wall board and to the exposed surface of the exterior wall boards. A coating of acrylic, "Acryl 60," was sprayed over the "Dursban" as a barrier.

The exterior walls were insulated with fiberglass before renailing the original wall boards back in place.

E. Ceiling Boards: The ceiling boards found in the fourth building bay were removed and the joists reinforced with new stock. It appeared that a stairway or floor hatch once occupied the space outlined by the cut ceiling boards. "Dursban TC" with an acrylic coating was applied to the back side of the ceiling boards, the underside of the floor boards on the second floor and to the joists before renailing the ceiling boards back in place.

F. Floor Plan: With the introduction of an office, kitchen and storage area (under the stairway), the floor plan was altered to accommodate these functions. Building bay No. 5 was divided off into an office of approximately 65 square feet and a kitchen, approximately 80 square feet, separated by a passageway 3'-6" wide. These areas were enclosed by a plywood partition six feet in height. Building bay No. 6 or the northernmost bay contained an existing stairway to the second floor and a bathroom.

An eight foot high plywood partition was installed under the ceiling beams to separate the store activities to the south from access to the second floor. The stairway, which probably dates from the cal928 restoration was left unaltered. The bathroom was shortened approximately two feet and the shower stall was eliminated. The horizontal beaded wall boards in the bathroom were covered over with plywood then painted over with enamel. The space under the stairway was partitioned off for use as storage for EMP&MA.

G. Kitchen: The requirements for the kitchen facility were dictated by the Salem Board of Health: stainless steel sinks with a drainboard; a separate lavatory for washing hands; separate units for a refrigerator and range; stainless steel table without drawers or cabinets; a sanitary wall covering at least six feet above the floor (i.e., stainless steel, glassboard, etc.); and an appropriate floor covering. No wall or base cabinets could be used but hooks on the wall were allowed to hang up kitchen utensils. The stainless steel sinks, lavatory and wall covering was purchased by EMP&MA but their installation was paid out of project funds.

3. Second Floor Work

A. Bathroom: New partitions were built in the northeast corner of the second floor where a bathroom was installed consisting of a fiberglass tub/shower unit, toilet, wash stand and floor covering.

B. Kitchen: New kitchen facilities including counters, sink, wall cabinets, refrigerator and range were installed adjacent to the bathroom.

C. Walls and Ceiling: "Sheet rock" had been installed on the walls and ceiling of the second floor about four years ago. The ceiling finish was left intact but the "sheet rock" needed to be removed from the walls to examine the structure and to make necessary repairs. The exposed exterior wall boards, studs and braces were sprayed with "Dursban TC." The "Dursban" was covered with a coat of white latex paint to resemble the whitewash found on the wall boards.

The exterior walls were insulated with fiberglass before "rock lath" was nailed to the studding. A coat of plaster was troweled over the "rock lath" for the final finish.

4. Painting: All interior surfaces of the walls, ceilings and floor boards on the first and second floors were painted by National Park Service personnel. Painting the exterior of WIGS is scheduled to be completed in 1985.

5. Fire Prevention System: Five fire detection ionization heads were mounted in the ceiling joists in the crawl space under the first floor; four detection heads were installed on the first floor and three on the second floor, all mounted to the ceiling. The existing fire detection panel box was relocated off the north hallway on the first floor. A fire alarm horn was installed on the first and second floors and one manual pull alarm was mounted to the wall in the north hallway on the first floor. The fire alarm signal goes directly to the Salem Fire Department.

6. Intrusion Alarm: An existing intrusion alarm was removed at the beginning of the restoration work but reused again with modifications. Magnetic contacts were installed on six windows (east and west walls of the store), two exterior entry doors and two interior doors, all on the first floor, one motion detector device was installed on the north doorway of the first floor to monitor the stove and office/kitchen area. A shunt, key-operated switch was wired into the east entry door to allow passage into the building without disarming the alarm system throughout the first floor. No detection devices were installed on the second floor. Instead, sash locks were installed in all the double hung windows.

The intrusion alarm is regulated by a touch-pad digital control switch mounted six feet above the floor on the west side of the south entry door. The control panel box is located on the wall off the north hallway on the first floor and is wired directly to the Salem Police Department.

7. Electrical: The existing 100 ampere, twenty circuit electrical distribution panel was reused but relocated off the north hallway on the first floor. One, 200 volt circuit was installed on each floor for electric ranges, and one, 220 volt circuit was wired to a new hot water heater in the crawl space. The remaining circuits are all 100 volt, 15 or 20 amp. service. All convenience outlets installed in the kitchens and bathrooms are equipped with circuit breakers having ground fault interrupters.

The eight ceiling lights installed on the first floor a few years ago were rehung and wired to a rehostat controlled switch.

8. Heating: Hot water for heating purposes is supplied by underground pipes that are connected to the boilers located in the Custom House. A circulating pump, located in the crawl space, feeds water to either the first or second floor upon call by thermostats. New baseboard radiators were installed to replace the partly damaged units found in place.

9. Telephone: Two telephone jacks were installed on the first floor. One jack was placed at the south end of the old store counter and the second jack installed in the ENM&P office.

III. EXTERIOR WORK

1. Roof Drain: An abandoned underground 275 gallon fuel oil tank was uncovered north of the structure and removed from the site. In its place a brick leaching pit was constructed (using the old chimney bricks from the Custom House in 1984) and connected to the two north downspouts on the store building.

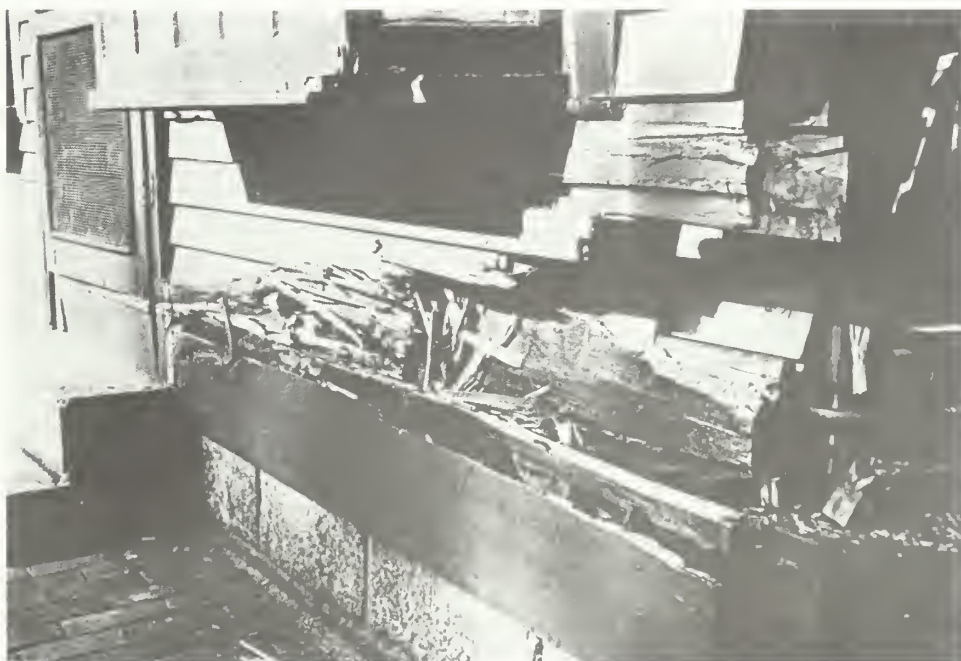
2. Store Windows: The two store windows were completely rebuilt in 1983 by National Park Service personnel. A new frieze board directly above the metal roof of the store windows was required to replace the rotted one found in place. The metal roof over the store windows was replaced in 1985 with new lead coated copper, then painted red to match the existing paint color.

3. Handrail: A metal handrail was added at the front door at the request of the site Superintendent after an accident injured a visitor.



West India Goods Store showing damage caused by an automobile accident in November, 1983.

NPS Photos by: Michael Fortin, November 1983.



Damage at south east corner, WIGS, November, 1983.



Damage at southeast corner, WIGS, November 1983.

NPS photos by: Michael Fortin, November 1983.

Interior view of damage at southeast corner, WIGS.





WIGS building after repair work was completed to the southwest corner in 1983. Both storefront windows were replaced at this time. The building was damaged in an automobile accident, November 1983.

NPS Photo by Robert Demeule, 1984



WIGS building after repair and painting work was completed by NPS personnel in 1983-84.

NPS Photo by O.W. Carroll, Sept. 1984



Interior of WIGS after joists and floor boards were removed from the first floor. View of east wall after interior wall boards were removed. Exterior wall sheathing was sprayed with an insecticide, "Dursban" which in turn was coated with an acrylic to prevent sublimation of the insecticide crystals.

NPS Photos by: Michael Fortin, 1985.



North east corner of WIGS, on the first floor showing reconstruction of end bay of building, probably dating from the restoration of ca. 1920.



Floor joists, both old and new, and new subflooring were pressure treated with CCA before installation began. View looking south on the first floor of WIGS.

NPS Photos by: Michael Fortin, April 1985.



Interior view of first floor looking north showing progress of rehabilitation work.



View of crawl space below first floor after the installation of the hot water heater, electrical, plumbing, heating and fire detection systems were completed. View shows east half of crawl space at north end.

NPS photos by: Michael Fortin, May 1985.

Investigatory work at southwest corner of the WIGS, showing original corner bracing and floor joist of second floor frame. A new floor of undetermined age was laid over the original floor.





Second floor of WIGS, during rehabilitation work. The exterior wall boards were sprayed with an insecticide "Dursban" then coated over with a white latex paint. View of northeast corner of second floor.

NPS Photos by: Michael Fortin, March, 1985.



Interior partition, second floor, WIGS, showing rock lath nailed to walls.



View looking southeast showing newly finished walls,
second floor of WIGS.

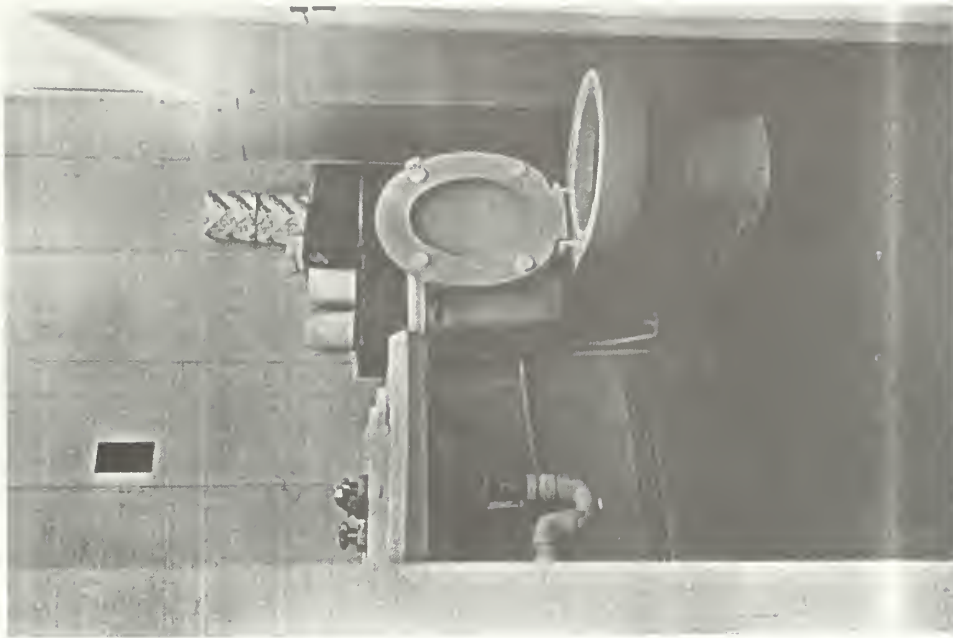
NPS Photos by: Michael Fortin, May 1985



New partition separates a new bathroom and new
Kitchen in north east corner of second floor.
Photograph taken before wall cabinets were
installed.



Rear hallway, first floor, WIGS.
Remodeled toilet room on left.



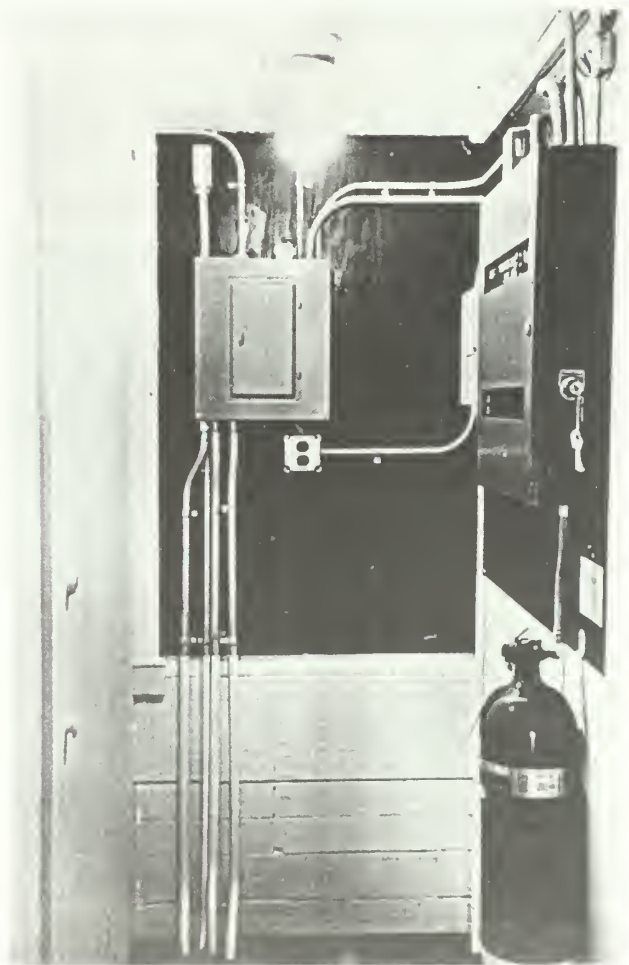
Newly remodeled toilet in northeast
corner of first floor, WIGS.

NPS Photos by: Michael Fortin, June 1985

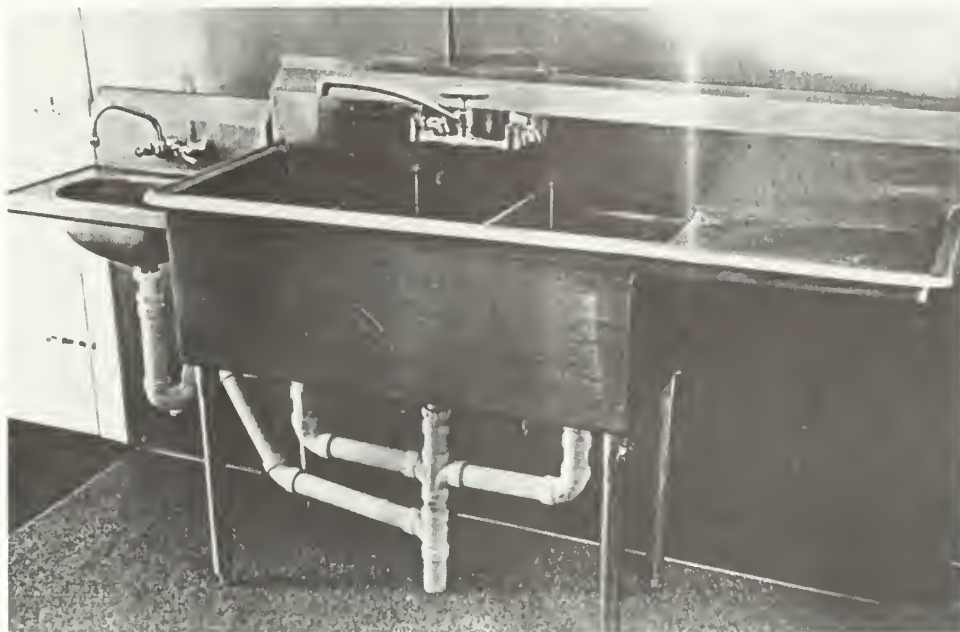


Distribution panels
for electrical, intrusion,
and fire detection systems,
first floor, WIGS.

NPS photos by: Michael
Fortin, May 1985



North wall, WIGS, first
floor.



Stainless steel basin
and triple sink with
drain-board installed
in kitchen on first
floor of WIGS.

NPS photos by: Michael
Fortin, June 1985.

ENP&MA office, left;
Kitchen, right, first
floor of WIGS.





View looking south toward entrance door. Store space is to be operated by Eastern National Parks and Monuments Association.

NPS Photos by: Michael Fortin, June 1985

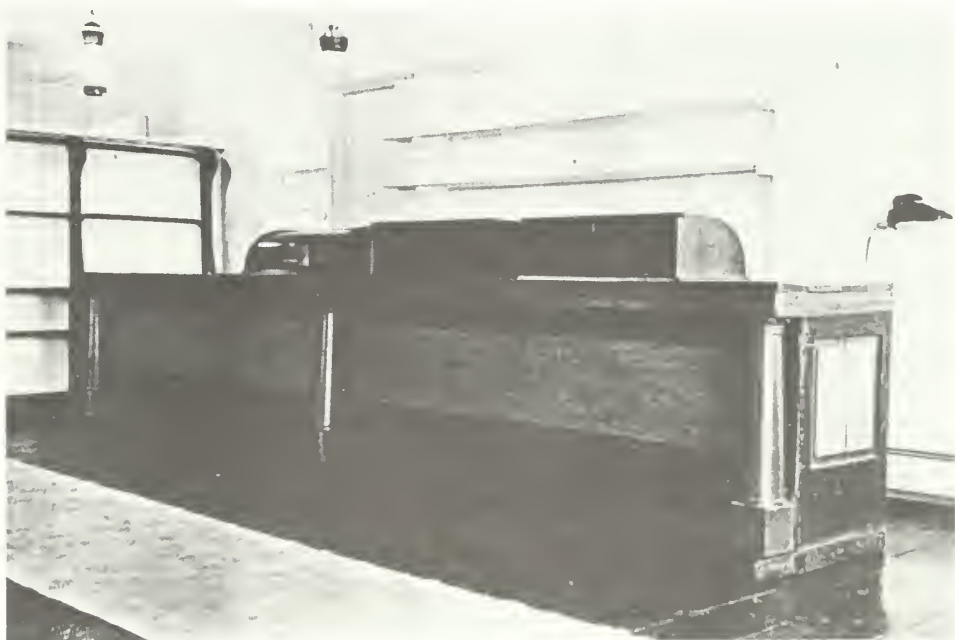


Shelving installed on west wall of store space on first floor.



View looking north at West India Goods Store space. Cupboards were removed from the Kitchen of the Derby House and installed at the rear of the storeroom.

NPS Photos by: Michael Fortin, June 1985.



Old counter, left in the store by Mr. Rushford, was re-installed but reduced in height to thirty-six inches.

archos, inc.

93 Kirkland St., Cambridge, Ma. 02138 (617) 492-8621

January 29, 1985

Nora Mitchell
Resource Management Specialist
National Park Service, NARO
Boston, MA 02109

Salem NHS

IPM for wood destroying insects at the West India Goods Store

Dear Nora,

A site inspection of the West India Goods Store was made on January 17, 1985 to determine the nature and extent of wood destroying insects at that location. Wood samples and insect specimens were collected. A thorough investigation of the building was made documenting insect damage and reconstruction requirements.

Along with specimens previously collected and those collected 1/17/85 the following identifications were possible. The major structural insect pest is Anobiidae, secondary insect pests were Dermestidae and fungus beetle. Wood fungus was also present. Anobiidae frass, galleries, and exit holes were prevalent throughout wood samples.

Due to the extent of the damage to structural timbers within the store, several need to be replaced entirely, some sistered and others treated and retained. All new material should be treated with Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA) prior to being installed. Those original timbers that are to be retained should also be treated with CCA off the site. New material that is cut on site should be treated with cuprinol on newly exposed surfaces as a result of said cut. This material can be applied with a brush. Protective clothing, including gloves and safety glasses should be worn.

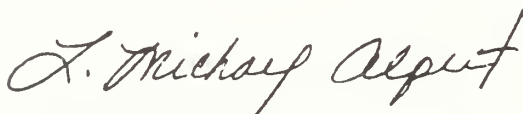
Once all the structural timbers have been installed and the store is otherwise totally exposed, all surfaces should be treated with 1% Dursban TC (Dow Chemical), this includes exposed rafters in the attic, posts, beams, sills and walls. Plank lumber for walls should be treated with Dursban TC on back sides prior to installation. The Dursban TC should be applied by spraying, making sure to get good surface coverage short of dripping. Avoid unnecessary airborne particles by spraying close to the surfaces to be treated under low pressure. About three inches away is appropriate. A sample label and material safety data

sheet on Dursban TC is included with this report. Safety requirements can not be over emphasized. Be sure to follow the label.

Once the store is put back together all exposed surfaces should be painted.

There was a question as to proper ventilation in the basement area. Adequate ventilation must be maintained in the building to reduce environmental pressures that attract fungus and wood destroying insects. Ventilation should meet building code. Any water leaks that occur in the future should be reported and repaired ASAP.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "L. Michael Alpert". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

L. Michael Alpert
Museum Consultant



SPECIMEN LABEL

Dursban^{*} TC

**termiticide concentrate for control
of subterranean termites
(Reticulitermes, Coptotermes, Zootermopsis
and Heterotermes)
and wood-infesting
beetles**

**Only for Retail Sale to and Use and Storage by or Under the
Supervision of Pest Control Operators or Other Trained Profes-
sional Personnel.**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Chlorpyrifos [O,O-diethyl O-(3,5,6-trichloro-
2-pyridyl) phosphorothioate]..... 42.0%

Xylene range aromatic solvent..... 9.2%

INERT INGREDIENTS.....48.8%

Contains 4 pounds of chlorpyrifos per
gallon.

EPA Registration No. 464-562

EPA Est. 464-MI-1

WARNING

**MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED
MAY BE ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN
MAY BE INJURIOUS TO EYES AND SKIN**

Read Complete Precautions on Back Panel

3.79 L / 1 gal

SL1400

86-1601 PRINTED IN U.S.A. IN MAY, 1982.

REPLACES SPECIMEN LABEL 86-1601 PRINTED IN DECEMBER, 1981.

DISCARD PREVIOUS SPECIMEN LABELS.

REVISIONS INCLUDE: (1) Added ZOOTERMOPSIS and HETEROTERMES species, (2) revised PCO statement, (3) revised use directions, (4) added BOSTRICHIDAE and (5) changed 1% to 0.5%-1% under wood infesting beetles section.

86-16
REPLA
DISCA
REVIS
(3) r
infe:

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Chlorpyrifos is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Treat symptomatically. Atropine only by injection is an antidote.

Physical or Chemical Hazards
COMBUSTIBLE

Do Not Use or Store Near Heat or Open Flame

Environmental Hazards

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residue on plants. Protective information may be obtained from your Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service.

DURSBAN TC is toxic to fish, birds, and other wildlife. Keep out of lakes, streams, ponds, tidal marshes and estuaries. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

In case of emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call collect.

517-636-4400

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

Do Not Ship or Store with Food, Feeds, Drugs or Clothing

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards to Humans

MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED
MAY BE ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN
MAY BE INJURIOUS TO EYES AND SKIN

Do Not Take Internally

Do Not Get in Eyes, on Skin or on Clothing

Avoid Breathing Vapors and Spray Mist

Wash Thoroughly After Handling and Before Eating or Smoking
Do Not Wear Contaminated Clothing or Shoes

Statement of Practical Treatment

If Swallowed: Do not induce vomiting. Contains aromatic petroleum solvent. Call a Physician immediately. If On Skin: In case of contact, remove contaminated clothing and immediately wash skin with soap and water. If Irritation persists, get medical attention. If In Eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Call a physician. If Inhaled: remove to fresh air.

Only for Retail Sale to and Use and Storage by or Under the Supervision of Pest Control Operators or Other Trained Professional Personnel.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Chlorpyrifos [O,O-diethyl O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyl)phosphorothioate] 42.0%

Xylene range aromatic solvent 9.2%

INERT INGREDIENTS 48.8%

Contains 4 pounds of chlorpyrifos per gallon

EPA Registration No. 464-562

EPA Est. 464-MI-1

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee inglés, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

TRANSLATION: (TO THE USER: If you cannot read English, do not use this product until the label has been fully explained to you).

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING
STORE ABOVE 55 F

NOTE: Crystals may form in this product if store below 55 F. If crystals are present, warm to 70 F and shake occasionally until crystals disappear.

18011-012-3

26056-B482

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
AND SUBSIDIARIES

MIDLAND MICHIGAN 48640 USA HORGES, SWITZERLAND HONG KONG
CORAL GABLES FLORIDA 33134 USA SARNIA ONTARIO, CANADA

*Trademark of THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY



Dursban TC

termiticide concentrate
for control of subterranean termites
(Reticulitermes, Coptotermes, Isthmogenotermopsis and Heterotermopsis)
and wood-infesting beetles

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law you use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES

Wear suitable protective equipment and clothing when using or handling this product to help avoid exposure to eyes and skin. As a minimum, chemical worker's goggles, neoprene or natural rubber gloves and footwear, a long-sleeved shirt and long-legged pants or coveralls are recommended. To avoid breathing spray mist during application in confined areas, wear a mask or respirator of a type recommended by NIOSH for filtering spray mists and organic vapors. DURSBAN TC for soil treatment is used to establish a barrier which is lethal to termites. The

havior of the involved termite species are important factors to be known as well as suspected location of the colony and severity of the infestation within the structure to be protected. For advice concerning current control practices for specific local conditions, consult resources in structural pest control.

Contamination of public and private water supplies must be avoided by following these precautions. Use antiback-flow equipment or procedures to prevent siphonage of pesticide back into water supplies. Do not treat structures that contain cisterns or wells. Do not treat soil that is water saturated or frozen. Consult state and local specifications for recommended distances of treatment areas from wells and refer to Federal Housing Administration Specifications for further guidance.

CONTENTS

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that the service technician be familiar with current control practices including trenching, rodding, subslab injector, and low pressure spray applications. These techniques must be correctly employed to prevent or control infestations by subterranean termite species of *Reticulitermes*, *Zootermopsis*, *Heterotermes*, and *Coptotermes*. Choice of appropriate procedures includes consideration of such variable factors as the design of the structure, water table, soil type, soil compaction, grade conditions and the location and type of domestic water supplies. The biology and be-

- c Do not apply this product in any manner to an area intended as a plenum air space.
- d Do not apply this product as an overall treatment to soil in crawl spaces

All holes drilled in construction elements for treatment should be securely plugged

POSTCONSTRUCTION TREATMENTS

Use a 1% emulsion (for solution) for subterranean termites. Mix 2 gallons of DURSBAN TC in 98 gallons of water to produce a 1% water emulsion. Postconstruction applications shall be made by injection, rodding and/or trenching (using low pressure spray)

Do not apply emulsion (for solution) until location of heel or air conditioning ducts, vents, water and sewer lines and electrical conduits are known and identified. Extreme caution must be taken to avoid contamination of these structural elements and airways

- 1 For slab-on-ground construction, apply at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion (for solution) per 10 linear feet. Applications may be made by subslab injection and/or trenching. Injectors should not extend beyond the tops of the footings. Treating the outside of the foundation and where necessary just beneath the slab on the inside of foundation walls. Treatment may also be required just beneath the slab along one side of interior partitions and along all cracks and expansion joints
- a Drill holes in the slab to provide a continuous chemical barrier

- b Where necessary, drill through the foundation walls from the outside and force the emulsion (for solution) just beneath the slab either along the inside of the foundation or along all the cracks and expansion joints and other critical areas
- c For shallow foundations, 1 foot or less, dig a narrow trench approximately six inches wide along the outside of the foundation walls. Do not dig below the bottom of the foundation. The emulsion (for solution) should be applied to the trench and the soil at 4 gallons per 10 linear feet as the soil is replaced in the trench. Cover the treated soil with a layer of untreated soil
- d For foundations deeper than 1 foot follow ratios for basements

Hollow block foundations or voids of masonry should be treated to make a continuous chemical barrier in voids. Apply at the rate of 2 gallons of emulsion (for solution) per 10 linear feet

- 3 For basements apply at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion (for solution) per 10 linear feet. Where footings are greater than 3 feet of depth from the grade in the bottom of the foundation application may be made by trenching and/or rodding at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion (for solution) per 10 linear feet per foot of depth. Treat outside of foundation walls, and if necessary beneath the basement floor along inside of foundation walls, along cracks in basement

PRECONSTRUCTION SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE TREATMENT

Effective preconstruction subterranean termite control requires the establishment of a unbroken vertical and/or horizontal chemical barrier between wood in the structure and the termite colonies in the soil. To meet F.H.A. termite proofing requirements follow the latest edition of the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Minimum Property Standards

floors, along interior load bearing walls, around sewer pipes, conduits, and piers

- 4 In crawl spaces apply at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion (for solution) per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from grade to bottom of foundation. Application may be made by rodding and/or trenching (utilizing low pressure spray). Treat both sides of foundation and around all piers and pipes

- a Rod holes should be spaced (about 1 foot) to provide a continuous chemical barrier
- b Trench need not be wider than 6 inches nor below the foundation. The emulsion should be mixed with the soil as it is replaced in the trench. Cover the treated soil with a layer of untreated soil or other suitable barrier such as polyethylene sheeting
- c For inaccessible crawl spaces, treat soil by an alternate method such as drilling and rodding through foundation walls from the outside

All treatment holes drilled in construction elements of living areas of homes should be securely plugged

RETREATMENT RESTRICTIONS

- 1 Retreatment for subterranean termites should only be made when there is evidence of reinfestation subsequent to the initial treatment, or there has been a disruption of the chemical barrier in the soil due to construction, excavations, landscaping, etc.

- a If concrete slabs cannot be poured over soil the same day it has been treated, a water-proof cover, such as polyethylene sheeting, should be placed over the soil. This is not necessary if foundation walls have been installed around the treated soil
- 2 To produce a vertical barrier, apply the emulsion at the rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet per foot of depth
 - a Rodding and/or trenching applications should not be made below the top of the footing

- 2 Retreatments may be made to critical areas in accordance with the application techniques described above. This application should be made as a spot treatment to these areas

Routine retreatment of the entire premises should be avoided

Wood Infesting Beetles

Wear suitable protective equipment and clothing when using or handling this product to help avoid exposure to eyes and skin. As a minimum, chemical worker's goggles, neoprene or natural rubber gloves and footwear, a long-sleeved shirt and long-legged pants or coveralls are recommended. To avoid breathing spray mist during application in confined areas, wear a mask or respirator of a type recommended by NIOSH for filtering spray mists and organic vapors

To control wood infesting beetles of the families Lycidae, Anobiidae, Bostrychidae, and Cerambycidae in homes and other structures apply as a solution containing 0.5% to 1% chlorpyrifos. For treatment of small areas, apply by brushing the emulsion evenly on wood surfaces. For large or overhead areas, apply as a coarse spray to the point of runoff. Sprayed surfaces should be avoided until the spray has totally dried. Do not apply in food serving areas while food is exposed. Do not use in structures occupied by animals to be used for food purposes or which produce products for human consumption. Do not use in food areas of food handling establishments, restaurants or other areas where food is commercially prepared or processed

- a Rod holes shall be spaced about 1 foot to provide a continuous chemical barrier
- b Trench need not be wider than 6 inches nor below the foundation. The emulsion (for solution) should be mixed with the soil as it is being replaced in the trench. Cover the treated soil with a layer of untreated soil or other suitable barrier such as polyethylene sheeting

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Prohibitions. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal

Pesticide Disposal. Pesticides, spray mixture, or rinse water that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to Federal or approved state procedures under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

Container Disposal. Triple rinse (or equivalent) then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities

NOTICE. Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller and buyer assumes the risk of any such use

U.S. Patent No. 3,244,586

SPECIMEN LABEL
(BACK)
REDUCED TO 95%

**RQ INSECTICIDE LIQUID N.O.S. (Chlorpyrifos) NA 1993 F.P. = 122F
SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING • STORE ABOVE 55F**

NOTE: Crystals may form in this product if stored below 55F. If crystals are present, warm to 70F and shake occasionally until crystals disappear.

**BEFORE USING READ AND FOLLOW COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND
OTHER IMPORTANT INFORMATION IN BOOKLET ATTACHED TO THIS CONTAINER**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans

**MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED
MAY BE ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN
MAY BE INJURIOUS TO EYES AND SKIN**

**Do Not Take Internally • Do Not Get in Eyes,
on Skin or on Clothing • Avoid Breathing
Vapors and Spray Mist • Wash Thoroughly
After Handling and Before Eating or Smoking
Do Not Wear Contaminated Clothing or Shoes**

Statement of Practical Treatment

If Swallowed: Do not induce vomiting. Contains aromatic petroleum solvent. Call a physician immediately. **If On Skin:** In case of contact, remove contaminated clothing and immediately wash skin with soap and water. If irritation persists get medical attention. **If In Eyes:** Flush eyes with plenty

of water for 15 minutes. Call a physician. **If Inhaled,** remove to fresh air.

Note to Physician: Chlorpyrifos is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Treat symptomatically. Atropine only by injection is an antidote.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

COMBUSTIBLE

Do Not Use or Store Near Heat or Open Flame

Environmental Hazards

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on plants. Protective information may be obtained from your Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service.

DURSBAN TC is toxic to fish, birds, and other wildlife. Keep out of lakes, streams, ponds, tidal marshes and estuaries. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes.

**In case of an emergency endangering life or
property involving this product, call collect
517-636-4400**

**AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL
Do Not Ship or Store with Food, Feeds,
Drugs or Clothing**

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

MIDLAND, MICHIGAN 48640

* Trademark of THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

15601-005-3

26056-C482

M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T P A G E : 1
DOW CHEMICAL U.S.A. MIDLAND MICHIGAN 48640 EMERGENCY PHONE: 517-636-4400

EFFECTIVE DATE: 28 JUL 81

PRODUCT CODE: 26056

PRODUCT NAME: DURSBN (R) TC TERMITICIDE CONCENTRATE

MSD: 1449

INGREDIENTS (TYPICAL VALUES-NOT SPECIFICATIONS)	:	%	:
O,O,-DIETHYL O-(3,5,6-TRICHLORO-2-PYRIDYL)	:		:
PHOSPHOROTHATE, (CHLORPYRIFOS)	:	42.0	:
XYLENE RANGE AROMATIC SOLVENT	:	9.2	:
INERTS	:	48.8	:

SECTION 1

PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING POINT: 290F, 143C	:	SOL. IN WATER: EMULSIFIES
VAP PRESS: 24 MMHG @ 40C	:	SP. GRAVITY: 1.15
VAP DENSITY (AIR=1): ----	:	% VOLATILE BY VOL: APPROX. 10%

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: YELLOW LIQUID WITH MERCAPTAN TYPE ODOR.

SECTION 2

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT: 122F, 50C	:	FLAMMABLE LIMITS
METHOD USED: TCC	:	LFL: NOT DETER. UFL: NOT DETER.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: WATER SPRAY, CARBON DIOXIDE, AND DRY CHEMICAL.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT AND HAZARDS: FOAM SYSTEM IS PREFERRED.
USE POSITIVE-PRESSURE BREATHING APPARATUS. TOXIC IRRITATING GASES
MAY BE FORMED. RAPID DECOMPOSITION ABOVE 160-200C. VIOLENT RUPTURE
OF CONTAINERS DUE TO OVERPRESSURIZATION MAY OCCUR.

SECTION 3

REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: AVOID HEATING ABOVE 54C, 130F TEMPERATURE FOR MORE THAN TWO HOURS.
CHLORPYRIFOS UNDERGOES EXOTHERMIC DECOMPOSITION WHICH CAN LEAD TO
HIGHER TEMPERATURES AND VIOLENT DECOMPOSITION IF HEAT DEVELOPED IS NOT
REMOVED. CONTAINS PETROLEUM DERIVATIVE SOLVENT - WILL BURN.

INCOMPATIBILITY: UNSTABLE AT PH ABOVE 10. CONSULT MANUFACTURER FOR
SPECIFIC CASES.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: HYDROGEN CHLORIDE, ETHYL SULFIDE, DIETHYL
SULFIDES AND NITROGEN OXIDES.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

(R) INDICATES A TRADEMARK OF THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

SECTION 3

REACTIVITY DATA (CONTINUED)

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: WILL NOT OCCUR.

SECTION 4

SPILL, LEAK, AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

ACTION TO TAKE FOR SPILLS: ABSORB SPILLS

WITH MATERIAL SUCH AS SAND. WASH EXPOSED BODY AREAS THOROUGHLY AFTER HANDLING. CONTAIN SPILL BY DIKING TO KEEP OUT OF SEWERS. FOR LARGE SPILLS, BARRICADE AREA, ELIMINATE IGNITION SOURCES, AND CONSULT MANUFACTURER.

DISPOSAL METHOD: BURY CLEAN-UP WASTE IN LOCATION AWAY FROM DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLIES, ACCORDING TO LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS. INCINERATE AT 1800F WITH 2 SECOND RESIDENCE TIME.

SECTION 5

HEALTH HAZARD DATA

EYE: PAIN, SEVERE IRRITATION, MODERATE CORNEAL INJURY; EFFECTS SHOULD HEAL WITH TIME.

SKIN CONTACT: PROLONGED CONTACT: MODERATE IRRITATION AND A SUPERFICIAL BURN; REPEATED CONTACT: MODERATE BURN.

SKIN ABSORPTION: LD50 RABBIT 1574 MG/KG, MODERATELY TOXIC.

INGESTION: MODERATE SINGLE DOSE TOXICITY; LD50 MALE RATS 472 MG/KG, FEMALE RATS 487 MG/KG.

INHALATION: ACGIH TLV 0.2 MG/M3 CHLORPYRIFOS, 100 PPM XYLENE RANGE SOLVENT.

SYSTEMIC & OTHER EFFECTS: DROWSINESS (SOLVENT)-; CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITION (CHLORPYRIFOS).

SECTION 6

FIRST AID

EYES: IRRIGATE WITH FLOWING WATER IMMEDIATELY AND CONTINUOUSLY FOR FIFTEEN MINUTES. CONSULT MEDICAL PERSONNEL.

SKIN: IN CASE OF CONTACT, IMMEDIATELY FLUSH SKIN WITH PLENTY OF SOAP AND WATER WHILE REMOVING CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND SHOES. CALL A PHYSICIAN IF IRRITATION PERSISTS. WASH CLOTHING BEFORE REUSE. DESTROY CONTAMINATED SHOES.

INGESTION: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. CALL A PHYSICIAN AND/OR TRANSPORT TO EMERGENCY FACILITY.

INHALATION: REMOVE TO FRESH AIR IF EFFECTS OCCUR. CONSULT MEDICAL. IF RESPIRATION STOPS, GIVE MOUTH-TO-MOUTH RESUSCITATION.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)

(R) INDICATES A TRADEMARK OF THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

SECTION 6

FIRST AID (CONTINUED)

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:

EYES: MAY CAUSE SEVERE IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE CORNEAL INJURY OR BURN. STAIN FOR EVIDENCE OF CORNEAL INJURY. IF CORNEA IS BURNED, INSTILL ANTIBIOTIC STEROID PREPARATION FREQUENTLY. CONSULT OPHTHALMOLOGIST.

SKIN: MAY CAUSE MILD IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE BURN WITH PROLONGED CONTACT. MAY BE ABSORBED IN ACUTELY TOXIC AMOUNTS.

RESPIRATORY: MAY CAUSE DRUNKENNESS. ANESTHETIC OR NARCOTIC EFFECT MAY OCCUR. ASPIRATION MAY CAUSE CHEMICAL PNEUMONIA.

ORAL: MODERATELY TOXIC. MAY CAUSE REACTION SIMILAR TO PETROLEUM OR PETROLEUM-LIKE SOLVENT. DANGER OF CHEMICAL PNEUMONIA MUST BE WEIGHED AGAINST TOXICITY WHEN EMPTING THE STOMACH. IF LAVAGE IS PERFORMED, SUGGEST ENDOTRACHEAL AND/OR ESOPHAGOSCOPIC CONTROL.

SYSTEMIC: MAY PRODUCE ORGANO-PHOSPHORUS TYPE CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITION. ATROPINE BY INJECTION IS ANTIDOTE OF CHOICE. OXIMES MAY OR MAY NOT BE THERAPEUTIC, BUT MUST NEVER BE USED IN PLACE OF ATROPINE. CONSULT STANDARD LITERATURE. TREATMENT BASED ON SOUND JUDGMENT OF PHYSICIAN AND THE INDIVIDUAL REACTIONS OF THE PATIENT. SUGGEST SERUM AND/OR RBC CHOLINESTERASE DETERMINATION.

SECTION 7

SPECIAL HANDLING INFORMATION

VENTILATION: RECOMMEND CONTROL OF XYLENE AND CHLORPYRIFOS TO SUGGESTED GUIDES.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: APPROVED ORGANIC VAPOR-TYPE RESPIRATOR REQUIRED IN ABSENCE OF PROPER ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: RUBBER CLOVES, BOOTS, APRON, GAUNTLETS, AND A FACE SHIELD IN ADDITION TO RECOMMENDED EYE PROTECTION DEPENDING UPON THE EXTENT AND SEVERITY OF EXPOSURE LIKELY.

EYE PROTECTION: CHEMICAL WORKER'S GOGGLES.

SECTION 8

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: ----

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: NEW MSDS 28 JUL 81.

LAST PAGE

(R) INDICATES A TRADEMARK OF THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
THE INFORMATION HEREIN IS GIVEN IN GOOD FAITH, BUT NO WARRANTY,
EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE. CONSULT THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

93 Kirkland St., Cambridge, Ma. 02138 (617) 492-8621

ADDENDUM
West India Goods Store
Monitoring for structural pests

After the store has been treated, reassembled, and painted it will be very important to monitor the site for the presence of other pests (especially structural), that may occur in the future.

Establish a log book for the site. Record in the log everything that is done for the store, ie. treatment, trap count and location, pest identification, date, etc.

There are four levels in the store that should be monitored in the following manner.

ATTIC: Clean thoroughly, hang a fly strip at each end, place six mice glue boards along the perimeter. Replace fly strips as necessary, check glue boards for pests, have pests identified if there is any question of family, replace glue boards as necessary. Check the attic at least once a month.

SECOND FLOOR: Clean thoroughly (vacuum), place sticky traps in all window sills, or just below window if there is no sill. Check these traps once a week. When checking sticky traps, look over the wall areas for any emergence holes that may have appeared since painting. Keep original paint on hand and touch up any emergence holes that are found.

FIRST FLOOR: Clean thoroughly (vacuum), place sticky traps in all window sills, or just below window if there is no sill. Check these traps once a week. When checking sticky traps, look over the wall areas for any emergence holes that may have appeared since painting. Keep original paint on hand and touch up any emergence holes that are found. Place sticky traps behind toilet and under sinks on this floor. Check weekly. Be sure to have water leaks repaired immediately when they occur.

BASEMENT: Clean thoroughly (vacuum), place eight mouse glue boards around the perimeter of the room. Place butcher paper under the beams to determine if fresh sawdust appears that may be associated with structural pests. Be sure to have samples identified. This area should be checked at least once a month.

Each inspection should be entered into the log. Be sure to record any observations, as well as trap replacements, pest identification and location, water leaks, etc. There is never too much information available, so be specific.

memorandum

DATE: 2-21-85

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: Nora Mitchell

SUBJECT: Ventilation for Basement of West India Goods Store, SAMA

TO: Blaine Cliver
Orville Carrol

I have attached the Archos inc. report for the pest problem at the West India Goods Store, SAMA. There will be a follow-up report recommending a monitoring program this spring to evaluate the program. I will send that to you also.

I am concerned that the ventilation for the basement area be designed to ensure adequate control of wood moisture to provide long-term pest control. Who can best advise on design of the ventilation system to ensure moisture control but also be sensitive to the historic structure? Please let me know how this ventilation issue is resolved. Thank you.


Nora
cc: Superintendent, SAMA

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 1-80)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-113

memorandum

DATE: 2-20-85

REPLY TO
ATTN OF:

Nora Mitchell, Resource Management Specialist, NAR

SUBJECT:

Pest Management Recommendations - West India Goods Store, SAMA

TO: Superintendent, SAMA

On January 17, 1985, Michael Alpert of Archos inc. and I conducted a site visit of the West India Goods Store. The purpose of the site visit was to identify pest management problems and appropriate control methods. Attached please find the Archos report and recommendations.

Due to the level of the structural (anobiid) infestation and the need to prevent additional loss of historic fabric, I concur with the recommendation for treatment with Dursban TC. It is important to note that only surfaces that will eventually be covered and therefore inaccessible to park visitors will be treated. Safety precautions during application are critical for both Dursban TC and cuprinol (see enclosed information on these pesticides). Both of these pesticides require NARO and WASO approval prior to application; the pesticide request form (10-21A) is enclosed for your convenience. Telephone approval can be granted upon request followed by the submission of form 10-21A. The use of pesticides must be reported on your annual pesticide use log for CY85. If you would like to discuss either of these pesticide applications further, please give me a call.

The maintenance of low wood moisture is critical for long-term structural pest control. To ensure low moisture in the West India Goods Store adequate ventilation of the basement is critical. To determine the best method of providing adequate ventilation for the basement area, a professional architect or engineer should be consulted. I cannot overemphasize this - adequate ventilation is critical.

The West India Goods Store and all other historic buildings at SAMA should be inspected for pest problems at least once, preferably twice a year. As we discussed during our site visit, I would be happy to work with you and your staff to establish an inspection program for your buildings and collections this spring. Please let me know if you would like to pursue this project.

I would appreciate being kept informed of the progress of treating this pest problem at the West India Goods Store. I also thank you and your staff for being very helpful during our site visit.



Nora Mitchell

Enclosures

cc: Chief, Historic Preservation Center
180

memorandum

DATE: April 11, 1985

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: Historical Architect, NAHPC

SUBJECT: Trip Report to Salem NHS

TO: Chief, Historic Preservation, NAR

Custom House: I attended a meeting at the site to discuss the furnishings plan for the Custom House developed by the Harpers Ferry Center. Attendees from Harpers Ferry included John Brucksch and James Brown; from the site, the Superintendent and Maureen Davi; and Michael Fortin, NAHPC.

WIGS: I met with Robert Blenkhorn, Health Officer for the City of Salem on April 10 to discuss our plans for the installation of the kitchen and toilet area as related to the WIGS operation on the first floor.

The City regulations for serving food to the public are rather rigid. A commercial stainless steel sink with two deep compartments and a drainboard is minimum; if flatware and serving dishes are to be reused, a three compartment sink and drainboard is required. Another requirement is the installation of a wall hung basin, preferably stainless steel, for washing hands. Base and wall cabinets containing drawers or doors are not recommended. A stainless steel table for a preparation counter is recommended in place of base cabinets and open racks for suspending pots, etc., was recommended in place of wall cabinets. Above the sink areas, a splashback extending six feet above the floor is recommended using material such as "glass board" ceramic tile or stainless steel.

Public toilets do not need to be provided if less than twenty persons are served at one time. A toilet for the employees has to be separated from the eating area and should contain a liquid soap dispenser, paper towels and have a self closing door.

A food dispensing permit will be required but Mr. Blenkhorn assured me that this would be issued as soon as our plans were approved.

Later in the day, I discussed these regulations with the Superintendent, M. Davi and M. Fortin. Mr. Fortin brought up the point that this years funds may not complete the WIGS project. Extra expense such as the damaged baseboard radiation on the second floor was brought out. The fin-tube was damaged during the last work project when wall board was being installed.

Work on the second floor of WIGS is proceeding nicely. The structural repairs have been made, the exterior wall boards treated with "Dursban" then sealed with latex paint, insulation reinstalled, window openings trimmed out, electrical wiring run and outlets installed and rock lath nailed to the studs ready for a final coat of plaster. We are still waiting for the go ahead to install the bathroom and kitchenette on the second floor.

On the first floor of WIGS, the pressure treated joists, old and new, have been set and a pressure treated sub-floor laid in place. Repairs have been made to the structural members; the exterior wall boards treated with "Fursban" then sealed with an acrylic. The "Fursban" treatment was applied by Russ Henderson, licensed pest control agent, who is also a site employee.

The window sash are being taken out one by one and repaired by our Day Labor crew, then reglazed and painted. The results are much better than the glazing done by Contract last year.

Mike Fortin will photograph several of the deficiencies found in last years painting and fence project. This contract has not be completed since the contractor has submitted several claims for extra money.

Orville W. Carroll

Orville W. Carroll

cc:

M. Fortin, SAMA

Supt., SAMA (to be noted by staff members)

memorandum

H30 (NAR-PHP)

DATE: January 21, 1985

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: Architect Carroll, NAHPC

SUBJECT: Trip Report to Salem

TO: Chief, Historic Preservation, NAR

On January 16, I drove to Salem to meet with Nora Mitchell, M&O, and Mike Alpert of Archos, Inc., Cambridge, MA, a consulting firm hired to inspect the West India Goods Store and provide us with a guide for future pest control in the building. We were joined by Mike Fortin, Project Supervisor, Russ Henderson and John Sousa, SAMA

Mr. Fortin and his crew prepared the building for inspection by removing the floorboards from the first floor, and the removal of boards from one wall and ceiling bay. Two interior wall bays on the second floor were opened to inspect the exterior wall boards, studding and braces. The attic space was inspected through an access door built through the ceiling. The exterior was examined visually during a walk around the structure.

While the winter months are periods of inactivity for pests, Mr. Alpert managed to obtain some specimens of larvae and adult insects for microscopic identification. His report is forthcoming. Generally, we discussed the types of insecticides to use, pressure treatment of new lumber, and treatment of in-place building materials.

We met from 9:00 a.m. until noon then disbanded.



Orville W. Carroll

cc:

M. Fortin, SAMA

Supt., SAMA

Nora Mitchell, M&O-NARO

JAN 26 1985

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

H30 (NAR-PHP)

memorandum

DATE: January 21, 1985

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: Architect Carroll, NAHPC

SUBJECT: Rehabilitation of West India Goods Store, SAMA

TO: Superintendent, SAMA

The following comments are those I recorded at our meeting of January 16. If you have any corrections to make or any recommendations to add, please add them to the end of the memorandum and return it to the North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center.

Present at the meeting were the site Superintendent and Maureen Davi, ENP&MA Coordinator, SAMA; Claire McMahon, Business Manager, ENP&MA; and Mike Fortin, Project Supervisor, NAHPC.

Purpose of the meeting was to discuss the future use of the WIGS building in order to enable us to proceed with the rehabilitation work.

First Floor: To be operated by ENP&MA as a retail sales outlet, offering goods representative of the West India trade. There would be no attempt to reproduce an interior reflective of an early nineteenth century store since little information exists from this period. Store interiors from this era, generally speaking, had shelving and base cabinets along the walls fronted by sales or display counters which separated the bulk of goods from the customer. Today, merchandising places the customer in direct contact with the goods and encourages browsing and inspection of the sales merchandise. The latter approach appeals more to the ENP&MA employees and is probably a valid approach considering the major portion of customers are namely tourists who would buy on a compulsive urge.

The existing late nineteenth century counter, measuring 2'-2" x 16'-0", and back mantel was brought into the store by Mr. Rushford, who operated an antique store for many years in the building. It would be appropriate to keep the counter but possibly reducing the height of its modern base and moving it farther from the wall for extra room at the rear. Shelves and/or drawers can be installed on the interior for storage of inventory. An electrical outlet under counter for a cash register was requested by Ms. McMahon.

The remaining wall areas would have free standing shelves backed against the wall boards. The sales area of the store would occupy the south [Derby Street side] 27 feet of the building which averages 45 feet long.

The SAMA staff representatives requested that provisions be made for a seating area consisting of two or three small tables where tea and coffee and i.e., gingerbread could be sold. The tea and coffee would be brewed from the various kinds of tea leaves and coffee beans offered for sale. The operation could be self-service or catered depending upon the season. It was suggested that the seating area be placed at the front of the store to discourage loitering.

Food service would require a fully equipped but small kitchen. Tentatively, this would occupy one-half of the fourth building bay, approximately eight feet square. According to Salem's health officer, a small public eating place must be equipped with an industrial type, stainless steel sink unit that contains a drainboard and two sink compartments. One sink compartment must be deep enough to submerge the largest cooking vessel for washing and a second compartment for sanitizing. In addition to this, a separate sink or lavatory, preferably stainless steel, is required for washing hands to prevent contamination of the wash/rinse water. This sink can be either wall mounted or supported on legs and can be of minimum size such as an airplane lavatory. A refrigerator and stove or a combination unit would be required. Locating the kitchen on the east side of the building would reduce the plumbing requirements.

A small office for the ENP&MA could be located opposite the kitchen area in building bay number four. The furniture in this space would be free standing units such as a desk, chairs, filing cabinets and storage units.

The north building bay on the first floor would remain essentially as it was found with the stairway to the second floor located in the northwest corner. Locked storage for ENP&MA could be built into the space under the stairway. The previously existing bathroom located in the northeast corner would be reduced in size to accommodate only a water closet and lavatory. It is proposed to close off the last building bay with a single board partition forming a hallway that separates the stairway and toilet area from the kitchen/office spaces and would be accessible from the exterior through the east side door. Intrusion, fire alarm, lighting and heating controls would be located here. Access into the ENP&MA area would be gained through a partition door capable of being locked separately by ENP&MA employees.

Lighting the First Floor: The existing lighting, six brass lantern ceiling lights are too ostentatious for such a small store; perhaps modern strip lighting placed beside the ceiling beams might be less obtrusive. Modern spot lights mounted to the ceiling beam might effectively backlight the storefront windows. Electrified wall sconces might provide additional lighting. Before a decision is made on a modern lighting devices a mock-up of these units can be temporarily installed to judge their effect. Low voltage lights, placed at the front and rear of the building was requested for nighttime security purposes. Electrical outlets were requested for a cash register, coffee grinder, coffee and tea makers, possible hot plate, etc., most outlets are to be mounted on the walls.

Second Floor: The use of the second floor was not decided at this meeting. The site Superintendent requested that a compact bathroom/kitchen area be planned for the second floor to provide future quarters for Park personnel.

Enclosed are floor plans showing the proposed work.

Orville W. Carroll

Orville W. Carroll

Enclosure

cc:

M. Fortin, Project Supervisor, NAHPC
Chief, Historic Preservation, NAR
ARD-NARO

Recommended by *Cynthia Fairbank* 1-11-85
Site Superintendent Date

with the following comments or recommendations below:

1. The ENP&MA office will function primarily as a stock room. There must be a wall or divider between the kitchen and the office so the area can be locked.
2. Can the kitchen counter(first floor) be shortened or a portion remain open underneath? This will facilitate use of the area by ENP&MA employees for lunch and breaks.
3. Can the exact placement of the coffee bar be decided at a later date? We will want it in the front of the store and will decide closer to re-opening exactly where.
4. Do we need to consider the placement of telephones now? We will need two telephone jacks-one wall-type unit underneath the counter (sales counter) and one in the office.

memorandum

DATE: December 11, 1984

PLY TO: Architect Carroll, NAHPC
TTN OF:

SUBJECT: Rehabilitation of WIGS, SAMA

TO: Chief, Historic Preservation, NAR

On December 6, I met briefly with the site Superintendent to discuss the proposed work on the West India Goods Store (WIGS). Later on, Mike Fortin, Bob Fox and I examined the structure and compiled a list of work to be done, based by and large, on the plans and suggestions listed in my memorandum written to you dated July 5, 1984.

The tenants (ENP&M) on the first floor expect to vacate the premises about December 15 and would like to return soon after Memorial Day, May 27, 1985. The second floor is vacant.

We expect to proceed with the rehabilitation work based on the premise that the restoration of the building as completed c. 1928 under the direction of Alfred F. Shurrocks will be kept intact on the exterior. The changes contemplated on the interior will be kept to a minimum and will not significantly alter the integrity of the existing spaces.

We propose to accomplish the following work on the interior.

First floor and crawl space

1. Dismantle existing electrical, heating, plumbing, fire detection and intrusion systems. Remove floor boards, salvage finish floor. Remove and store counter and mantel.
2. Reinforce the existing floor joists with new pressure treated material; treat the original joists with an approved insecticide.
3. Replace sub-flooring with new approved pressure treated material. Replace finish floor; apply varnish coats.
4. Re-install electrical, heating, plumbing, fire detection and intrusion systems. Provide additional inspection lights in crawl space.
5. Eliminate shower stall on first floor; install new toilet units consisting of water closet and lavatory; install kitchenette area possibly utilizing existing

new stove and refrigerator or a new combination unit. Relocate intrusion alarm panel and controls.

6. Remove wooden paneling from walls and ceiling; salvage for reuse. Repair deteriorated members; insulate outer walls; reinforce joists on second floor. Replace wooden paneling as found.
7. Build storage/office room; build new cross partition.
8. Paint interior walls and ceiling.
9. Replace business counter and back mantel; shelving as needed.
10. Repoint foundation walls in crawl space; check vents.

Second floor

1. Remove sheet rock from walls; check structure; repair deteriorated structure. Treat structural members with an approved insecticide.
2. Remove exposed electrical work; conceal within wall space if possible.
3. Replace wall insulation and vapor barrier.
4. Adjust window frames; install new stool and casings.
5. Install new wall covering such as rock lath with a plaster coating.
6. Install new bathroom in northeast corner of second floor.
7. Install new kitchen cabinets, sink, refrigerator.
8. Adjust existing partitions.
9. Refinish floor boards.
10. Paint walls and ceilings.

Exterior

1. Replace sheet metal over hoods of store front windows.
2. Prepare exterior surfaces for painting; paint exterior of building.
3. Apply "Hydrozo" to roof shingles.

4. Install handrail at front steps.
5. Hook-up downspouts to city storm drain if feasible.
6. Replace cracked window glass.

Any additions and/or corrections should be submitted to the Preservation Center as soon as possible to permit the work to begin.

Orville W. Carroll

Orville W. Carroll

cc:

M. Fortin, SAMA
Superintendent, SAMA

PROJECT DIRECTIVE

PARK: Salem Maritime NHS DATE PREPARED: November 13, 1984
BUILDING: West India Goods Store
PROJECT TITLE: Rehabilitate West India Goods Store
MONIES AVAILABLE: \$100,000 FUNDING SOURCE: Cyclic Maintenance
RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: NAHPC
CONTACT PERSONS: Region Orville W. Carroll Park Site Superintendent
METHOD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT: Day Labor ☒ Contract ☐ Other ☐
Comment _____
PLANS AND SPECS REQUIRED? Yes ☐ No ☒
If Yes, by: Park ☐ Region ☐ A&E ☐ Accomplishment
106 STATUS? Needed ☒ Not Needed ☐ Completed ☒ In Process ☐

SCOPE OF PROJECT: _____ TENTATIVE START DATE: January 2, 1984

Remove deteriorated floor boards and replace with new material on first floor.
Reinforce floor joists on first and second floors.
Repair deteriorated corner post
Reinforce deteriorated wall studdings
Remove existing bathroom on first floor and replace with new toilet room.
Install kitchenette on first floor for use by ENP&M Assoc. employees.
Build in storage area for ENP&M Association on first floor.
Install new bathroom facilities on second floor; install new kitchen on second floor for occupants (NPS employees occupancy for protection)
Shift temporary partition on second floor to permit better use of floor space.
Rehabilitate exterior of building and paint exterior wood and metalwork.
Rehabilitate interior of building and paint woodwork.

Concurrence:

Division Chief _____ Date: _____

Approval:

Superintendent _____ Date: _____

Associate Reg. Dir. _____ Date: _____



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

North Atlantic Region

15 State Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02109

IN REPLY REFER TO

October 30, 1984

H42(NAR-PC)

COMPLETE NAR-PC IN REPLY
APP. 10.30.84

Rec'd at SAMA 4/10/85

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Salem Maritime National Historic Site

From: Associate Regional Director, Planning and Resource Preservation,
North Atlantic Region

Subject: Section 106 Compliance, West India Goods Store

The enclosed XXX form concerning the proposal to rehab the West India Goods Store has been reviewed and approved by this office. The Section 106 review is now complete.


Charles P. Clapper

Enclosure

ASSESSMENT OF ACTIONS HAVING AN EFFECT ON CULTURAL RESOURCES

(Attach continuation sheets as necessary)

This form is required for all actions that have the potential to affect historic properties

1. Originating Office Salem Maritime NHS

2. Field

3. Description of proposed action:

- ☒ Implementing action included in plan under PMOA
- ☐ Other PMOA action _____
- ☐ Action not under PMOA _____

4. Explain why the action is needed This building suffers severely from insect damage and rot, is unsound, and is approved for adaptive use when repaired. Cultural resources affected by proposed action (if any) and, if applicable, (if applicable)

West India Goods Store LCS#01266

5. The proposed action will (check as many as apply):

- ☒ Destroy historic fabric.
- ☒ Remove historic fabric.
- ☒ Repair historic fabric in kind.
- ☐ Replace missing historic fabric.
- ☒ Add nonhistoric elements to a historic structure.
- ☒ Remove nonhistoric elements from a historic structure.
- ☐ Alter historic terrain, groundcover, or vegetation.
- ☒ Introduce nonhistoric elements (visible, audible, or atmospheric) into a historic setting or environment.
- ☐ Reintroduce historic elements in a historic setting or environment.
- ☐ Remove historic elements from a historic environment.
- ☒ Remove nonhistoric elements from a historic environment.
- ☐ Disturb, destroy, impair, or render inaccessible archeological (surface or subsurface) resources.
- ☐ Possibly disturb currently unidentified archeological resources or historic fabric.
- ☐ Incure gradual deterioration of historic fabric, terrain, or setting.
- ☐ Other (describe briefly): _____

Describe the indicated effect(s) concisely

See additional sheet.

6. Identify supporting approved plan(s), comment and/or action thereon by Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, dates of ACHP action and NPS approval, and section(s) of the plan(s) pertaining to the action. If none, so state

Action complies with approved Master Plan, 1978

Item 5. Effects (Scope of Project)

1st. Floor:

Remove modern sink, cabinets, etc.

Replace existing floorboards.

Reinforce ceiling structure.

Reinforce substructure of floor itself.

Remove, and reinstall existing counter and mantel .

Provide new partition and doorway to divide concessions area from living area entrance.

Remove shower and closet.

Rehab existing bathroom and move concessioner kitchenette to area formerly occupied by shower and closet.

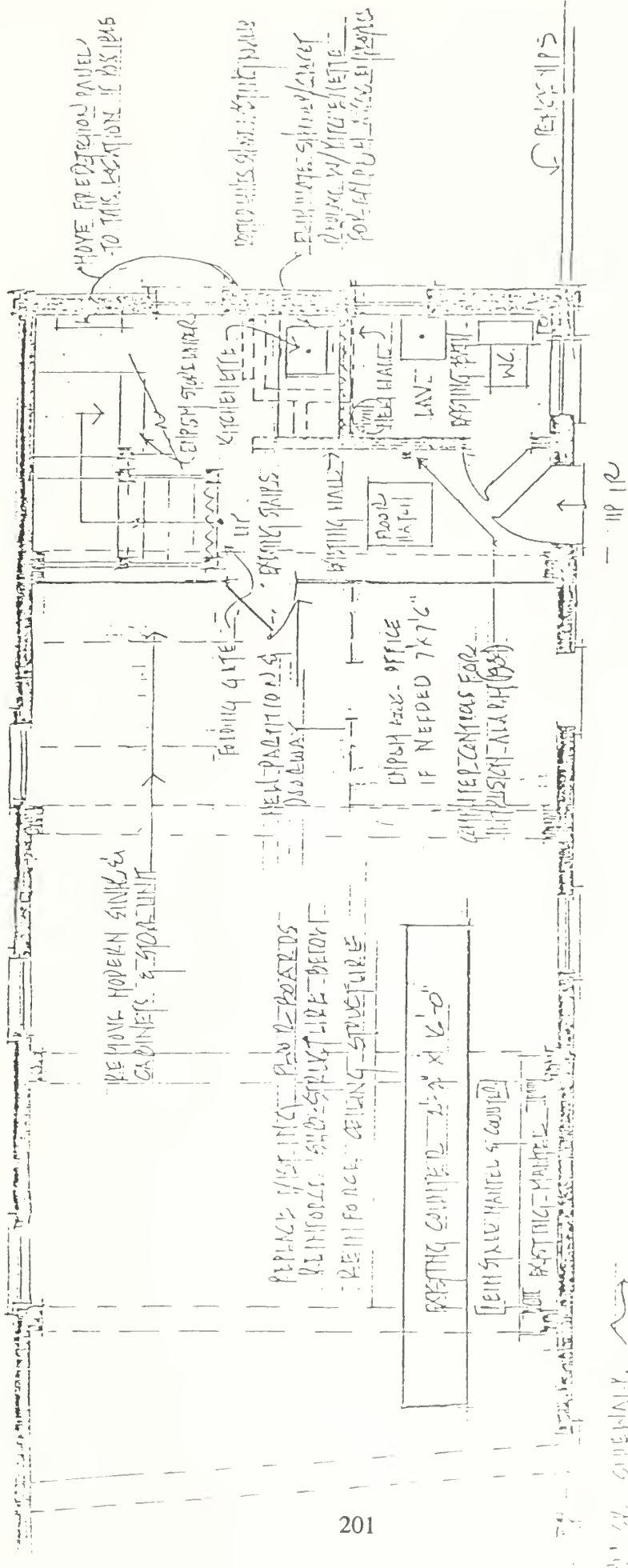
2d. Floor:

Move non-historic partition at south end.

Remove non-historic partition at center.

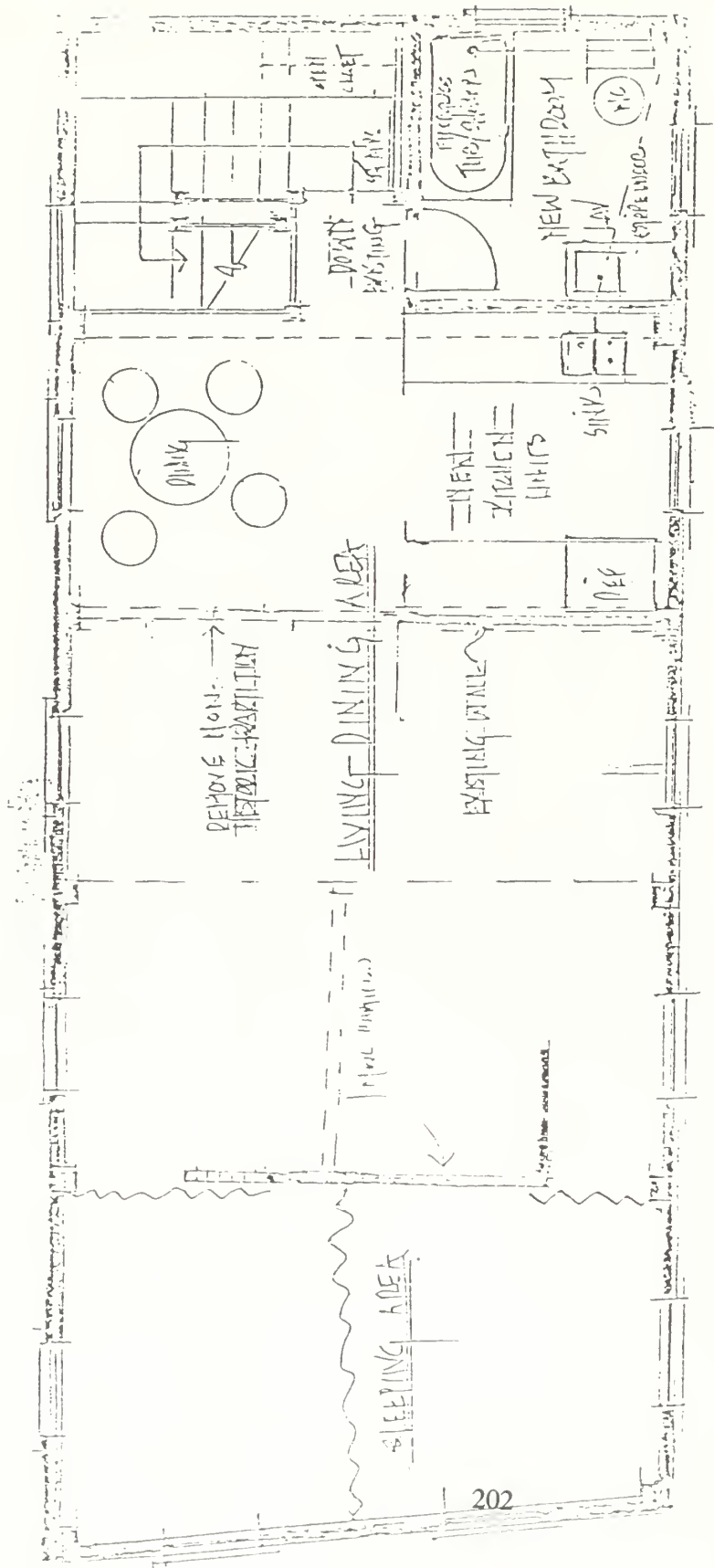
Install complete bathroom in northeast corner.

Install kitchen units/ sink adjacent to bathroom.



PRELIMINARY FLOOR PLANS = FIRST FLOOR = N1C1S

GENERAL MAINTENANCE HALLS SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
 DRAWN BY DWG = N1IPC 7/5/84



14071

WBS SECOND FLOOR PLAN 1/4" = 1'-0"

memorandum

DATE: July 5, 1984

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: Architect Carroll, NAHPC

SUBJECT: Rehabilitation of West India Goods Store, SAMA

TO: Chief, Historic Preservation, NAR

On July 3, I drove to Salem to confer with the site Superintendent about the rehabilitation of the WIGS building. The first floor is now occupied by personnel from the Eastern National Parks Monument Association (ENP&MA) who will merchandise and sell products based on inventories taken from early 19th century West India Goods Stores. The second floor will continue to be used as quarters, but only for Park personnel, which is intended to serve as a deterrent to vandalism.

Since the inception of the concessionaire's permit in 1941, there has only been one party involved in operating the concession and occupying the second floor as quarters. As of July of this year, we now have separate tenants on each floor. The proposed work reflects this division of space.

Before we proceed with any plans, we should reach an agreement regarding the architectural treatment of the building. The approved Master Plan of 1978 states that we are to "Complete the restoration of historic structures to first class condition" and to operate the West India Goods Store "...offering goods for sale representative of Salem's trade." The Architectural Data section of the HSR, prepared by the Denver Service Center in 1978, is based on the recommendations as stated in the Master Plan. It may be that a full knowledge of the structure's c.1801 appearance was not known at the time the Master Plan was prepared. Even after the architectural investigation was completed, not all the answers to a complete restoration were found because of the inaccessability of the spaces located in tenant occupied areas.

The other alternative to a complete restoration would be to preserve the existing exterior architectural features as designed by Alfred Shurrocks in 1928. We have the greatest amount of architectural information from this period and it would incur the least expense.

The proposed changes to the north end of the building as shown on the enclosed drawings reflect the division of space as incorporated into the restoration work of 1928. Your comments and those of the site Superintendent regarding the layout of the spaces proposed, are requested before submitting a cost estimate on the forthcoming restoration or rehabilitation work.

I suggest that a Triple X form be prepared after we reach an an accord on the treatment and changes to the building.

Orville W. Carroll

Orville W. Carroll

cc
Superintendent, SAMA
NAHPC files



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

North Atlantic Region

15 State Street

Boston, Massachusetts 02109

B. Cliver
P&RP
Orville,
files
Mike Forthie

IN REPLY REFER TO:

July 3, 1984
A76(NAR-OV)

Memorandum

To: Associate Regional Director, Planning and Resource Preservation,
North Atlantic Region,
through Associate Regional Director, Management and Operations,
North Atlantic Region

From: Chief, Resource Management and Visitor Protection

Subject: Insect Damage in West India Goods Store, Salem Maritime National
Historic Park

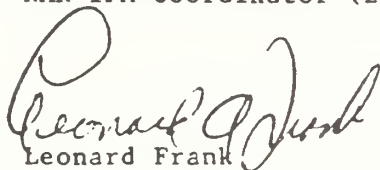
After review of memorandum of May 31, 1984 from Superintendent, SAMA, our office makes the following recommendations:

- 1) the insects ("crawling vermin") need to be identified and a determination made if the infestation is still active. Damage from insects should be distinguished from damage due to fungi. The extent of all types of damage should be determined. This will require an inspection by a qualified expert. Dr. Roy Van Drieshe from U. Mass. Extension Service should be able to make a recommendation.
- 2) If the infestation is still active, chemical treatment may be required to prevent additional damage. Staff from Branch of Resource Management will assist with this determination and with the necessary NARO and WASO pesticide approval (see enclosed 10-21A with instructions).
- 3) Any replacement of wood shall be pressure-treated with wood preservative. If wood preservative is applied on site, this application must be approved by NARO and by WASO (see enclosed policy statement and form 10-21A with instructions). This may eliminate the need for chemical treatment.
- 4) Many cases of wood damage are caused by moisture problems, so we recommend this be carefully investigated for this building and corrected during floor replacement. Adding vents may facilitate moisture reduction. Correction of moisture problems can eliminate certain pests and thereby eliminate need for chemical treatments.

- 5) All direct wood-soil contact should be avoided.
- 6) Access to the basement area under all sections of the floor should be maintained or, if possible and necessary, increased.
- 7) A yearly inspection program should be initiated to identify any future problems prior to significant structural damage.
- 8) If a pesticide (including wood preservative) is approved for use, National Park Service policy requires a pesticide use log be maintained (see enclosed log with instructions).

Since many of these types of pest problems can be "designed out", it is critical that staff from the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Program in Branch of Resource Management (BRM) be involved in project design at a very early stage in the planning process. An established procedure would ensure this BRM involvement so that our input is constructive and economical and will serve to enhance historic resource preservation. Please advise me on this procedure.

Any questions on these recommendations should be directed to Nora Mitchell, NAR IPM Coordinator (223-7625), or Len Bobinchock (223-7622).


Leonard Frank



IN REPLY REFER TO

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Salem Maritime National Historic Site
Custom House, Derby Street
Salem, Massachusetts 01970

May 31, 1984

~~H-30-6~~ (SAMA-OI)

N-1429

Memorandum

To: Associate Regional Director for Planning & Resource Management, North Atlantic Region

From: Superintendent, Salem Maritime

Subject: Insect Damage in West India Goods Store

NORTH ATLANTIC REGION		INITIAL & DATE
DATE 4 JUN 1984		
DIRECTOR		
DEPUTY DIRECTOR		
PUBLIC AFFAIRS		
SPEC ASST TO RD		
ARB, ADMIN		
CONTRACTING		
FINANCE		
INFORMATION MGMT		
MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS		
PLANNING		
PRIVILEGES & ACCESS		
ARB, BUREAU		
DEVELOPMENT		
GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS		
HISTORIC PRESERVATION		
LAND MANAGEMENT		
RECORDS & COMM		
REG. ASST. & VP		
ARB, FIELD		
CULTURAL RESOURCES		
ENVIRONMENTAL CONZ		
PLANNING & DESIGN		
PRESERVATION CTR		
SCIENCE		

At the West India Goods Store on 5-30-84 indicates that the damage is more extensive than initially believed. The joists and subflooring are in very poor condition beyond the areas indicated by Mr. Carroll, and the evidence of huge quantities of powder from boring insects covers the basement. Tracks of crawling vermin have been observed all through the layer of wood powder. It is felt that when the flooring is taken up in the areas previously recommended, the project will prove larger than initially anticipated.

Cynthia Pollack
Cynthia Pollack

cc: Regional Director, NAR
Curator, NAR

Gruille,
~~W. H. H.~~
Pls. call Mike and get his comments on this. As I remember, he said the condition was not bad.
C

See my report 5-31-84

PLEASE RETURN ²⁰⁷ TO GENERAL FILES



Design for repair and alteration of the old shop to the west of the Richard Derby House, Derby Street, Salem, Mass. By Mr. Alfred P. Shurrocks, June 1928.



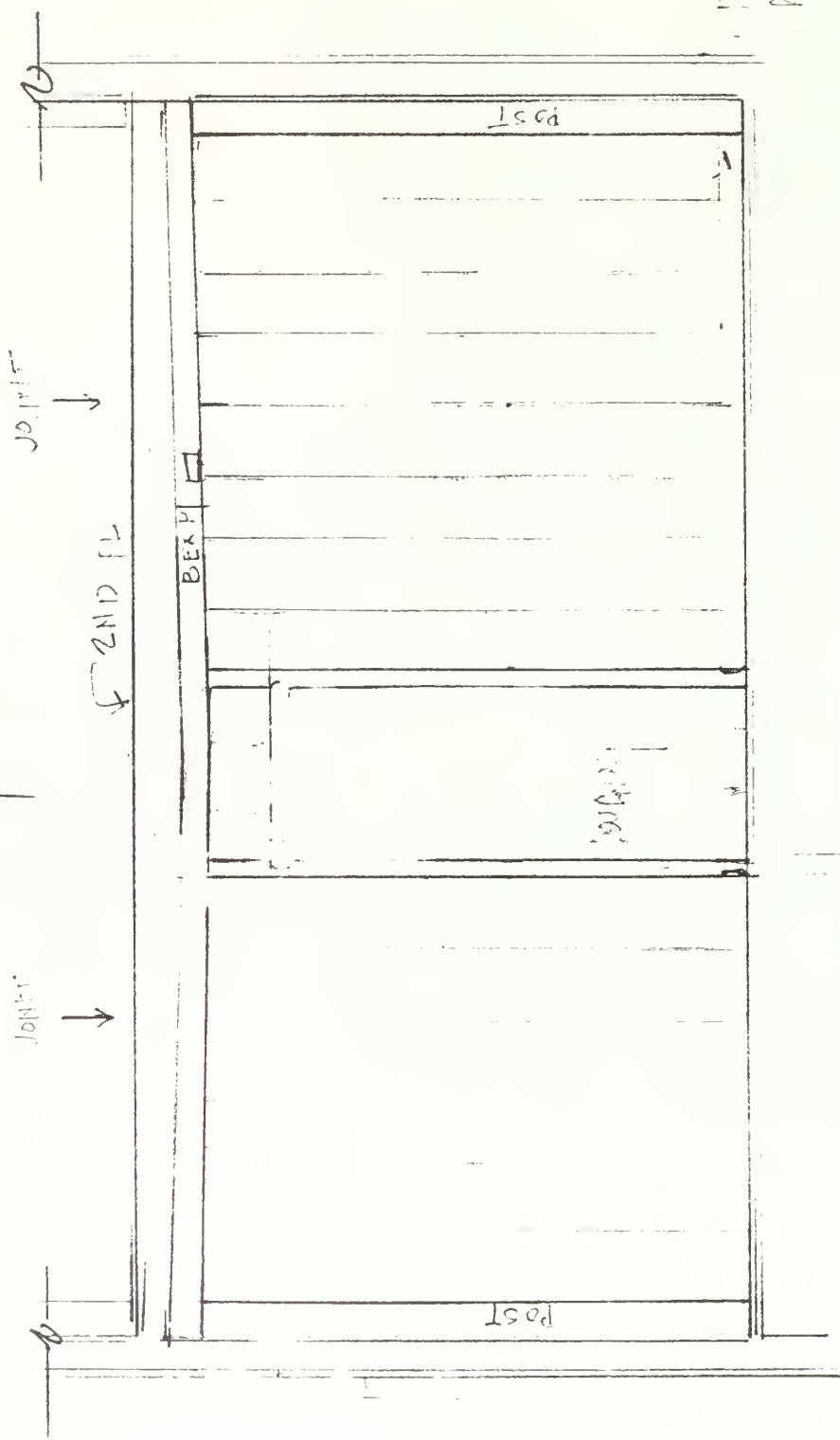
FRONT ELEVATION.

Design for repair and alteration of the old shop to the west of the Richard Derby House, Derby Street, Salem, Mass. By Mr. Alfred P. Shurrocks, June 1928.

BEADED HOLDING POSTS

JOINT IN WOOD

3/4" PLYWOOD



DO NOT NEED
PAPER PLYWOOD
3/8\"/>

3/8\"/>

BEHIND KITCHEN SIDE OF PAPER

NO. 100 4-24 32

3/8\"/>

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